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=> fil capl; d que l3
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:17:47 ON 21 JAN 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Jan 2004  VOL 140 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Jan 2004  (20040120/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE


L1           76 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  COLACO C?/AU
L2            2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L1 AND GLYCOSID?/TI
L3            1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MEDICAL/TI AND L2


=> d iall l3

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:48730  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          130:129975
ENTRY DATE:               Entered STN:  25 Jan 1999
TITLE:                    Modified glycosides and compositions
                          comprised thereof for medical and other uses
INVENTOR(S):              Colaco, Camilo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Quadrant Holdings Cambridge Limited, UK
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
           MAIN:          C07H
CLASSIFICATION:           63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 9901463         A2   19990114       WO 1998-GB1962   19980703
     WO 9901463         A3   19990325
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE,
             KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
             MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR,
             TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
             CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
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inventor's work

EP 994887	A2	20000426	EP 1998-932361	19980703
EP 994887	B1	20021127		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002510316	T2	20020402	JP 1999-506677	19980703
AT 228528	E	20021215	AT 1998-932361	19980703
ES 2187038	T3	20030516	ES 1998-932361	19980703
US 2002009464	A1	20020124	US 2001-923023	20010806

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-51727P P 19970703
WO 1998-GB1962 W 19980703
US 1998-111925 A1 19980708

ABSTRACT:
Modified glycosides YnX (Y = saccharide subunit; X = C5-6 sugar alc.; n = 1-6; part or all of the OH groups in X and Y are derivatized as esters or ethers) are provided which can be used to form a variety of materials including biodegradable solid delivery systems and optically clear colored devices or coatings. The solid delivery systems can be used for delivery and release of a variety of substances including lipids, proteins, peptides, peptidomimetics, hormones, saccharides, nucleic acids, and nucleoproteins, as well as viruses, bacteria, antigens, and haptens coupled to carriers; they can be in the form of tablets for oral administration, or in the form of powders, microspheres or implants for i.v., intradermal, transdermal, pulmonary, or other route of administration. The modified glycosides may be processed to form a vitreous glass matrix having a substance, such as a therapeutic agent, or an optically active dye incorporated therein. The vitreous glass matrix may be provided in a solid dosage form which is capable of releasing a therapeutic substance in situ at various controlled rates. Alternatively, a melt or soln. contg. modified glycosides and a dye can be used to produce optically clear colored coatings, plastic articles, and synthetic fibers. Thus, nonaacetylated derivs. of lactitol, palatinit, .alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)-sorbitol, and .alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)-mannitol with a range of m.p. values and glass transition temps. were produced by reaction of the polyols with Ac2O. Glasses produced by quenching melts of the acetylated polyols were good solvents for poorly water-sol. solutes such as Disperse Red 1; the solutes had little effect on the glass transition temp. and did not cause devitrification. Lactitol nonaacetate glasses contg. cyclosporin A and diltiazem-HCl showed different profiles of controlled release on immersion in saline soln.; the release rates were altered by addn. of Tween 20 to the soln.

SUPPL. TERM: glycoside modified glass drug delivery; coating modified glycoside glass dye

INDEX TERM: Immunostimulants
(adjuvants; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Haptens
ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugates with carriers; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(controlled-release, solid; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(disks; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Glycosides
Oligosaccharides, biological studies
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(esters and ethers; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(films; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(implants; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(lozenges; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Glass fibers, biological studies
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(microfibers; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(microparticles; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(microspheres; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Animal virus
Bacteria (Eubacteria)
Drug delivery systems
Dyes
Genetic vectors
Glass transition temperature
Needles (tools)
Optical filters
Peptidomimetics
Transparent materials
Vitreous materials
(modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Antigens
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Cytokines
Enzymes, biological studies
Growth factors, animal
Hormones, animal, biological studies
Interferons
Interleukins
Lipids, biological studies
Nucleic acids
Nucleoproteins
Peptides, biological studies
Proteins, general, biological studies
ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Isomaltooligosaccharides
Maltooligosaccharides
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(modified polyol glycosides contg.; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Antibodies
ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(monoclonal; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Acetylation
(of glycosides; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Quenching (cooling)
(of modified glycoside melts; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Solutions
(of modified glycosides, glass formation from; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(particles; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Alcohols, biological studies
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, glycosides, esters and ethers; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(powders; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(spheres; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Drug delivery systems
(tablets; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Metals, uses
Plastics, uses
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(transparent coatings on; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: Coating materials
(transparent; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: 33286-22-5, Diltiazem hydrochloride 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A
ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
ROLE: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: 37091-07-9P, Lactitol nonaacetate 41897-24-9P, Maltitol nonaacetate 41897-25-0P 219827-68-6P 219827-69-7P
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: 50-70-4P, D-Glucitol, biological studies 69-65-8P, D-Mannitol 87-99-0P, Xylitol 149-32-6P, Erythritol 488-81-3P, Ribitol 608-66-2P, Galactitol
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(modified glycosides contg.; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: 50-69-1P, D-Ribose 50-99-7P, D-Glucose, biological studies 57-48-7P, D-Fructose, biological studies 58-86-6P, D-Xylose, biological studies 59-23-4P, D-Galactose, biological studies 65-42-9P, Lyxose 147-81-9P, Arabinose 3458-28-4P, D-Mannose 5556-48-9P, Ribulose 5987-68-8P, Altrose 6038-51-3P, Allose 19163-87-2P, Gulose
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(modified polyol glycosides contg.; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

INDEX TERM: 2872-52-8, Disperse Red 1
ROLE: PRP (Properties)
(soly. in modified glycoside glass; modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

=> fil reg; d scan l4
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:18:35 ON 21 JAN 2004

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 20 JAN 2004 HIGHEST RN 639777-15-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 JAN 2004 HIGHEST RN 639777-15-4

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

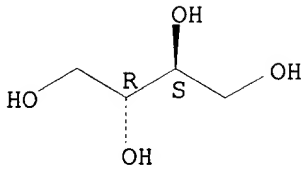
Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

structures from inventor's work

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN 1,2,3,4-Butanetetrol, (2R,3S)-rel- (9CI)
MF C4 H10 O4
CI COM

Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

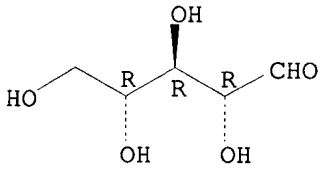
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):28

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Insulin (9CI)
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, COM, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Ribose (9CI)
MF C5 H10 O5
CI COM

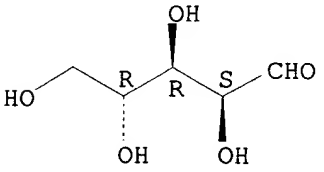
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Arabinose (8CI, 9CI)
MF C5 H10 O5
CI COM

Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Somatotropin (9CI)
MF Unspecified

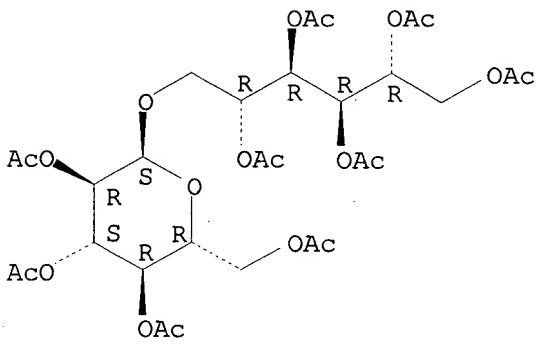
CI PMS, COM, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Glucitol, 6-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate, mixt. with 1-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)[D-mannitol] pentaacetate (9CI)
MF C30 H42 O20 . C30 H42 O20
CI MXS

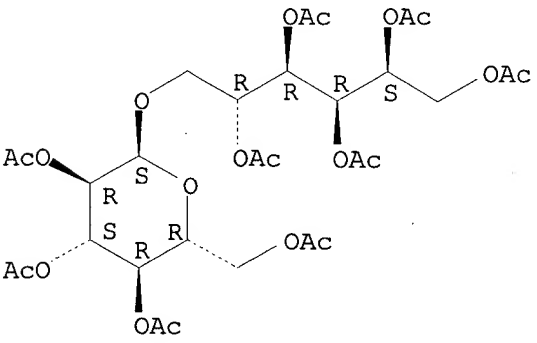
CM 1

Absolute stereochemistry.

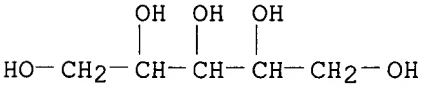


CM 2

Absolute stereochemistry.



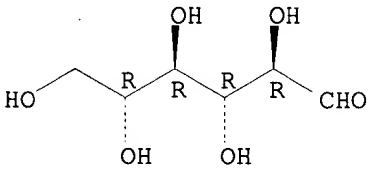
L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Xylitol (6CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C5 H12 O5
CI COM



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Allose (6CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C6 H12 O6
CI COM

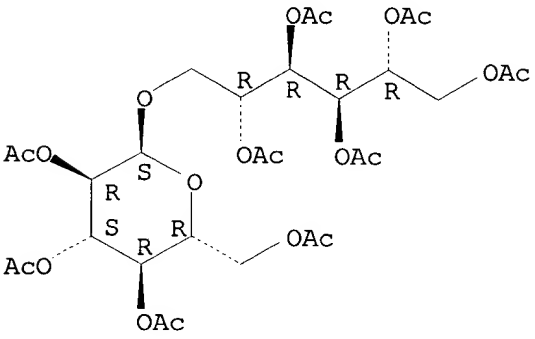
Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Mannitol, 1-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI)
MF C30 H42 O20
CI COM

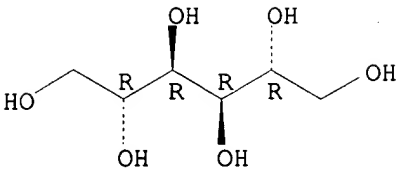
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Mannitol (9CI)
MF C6 H14 O6
CI COM

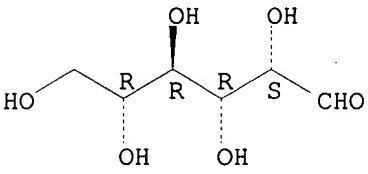
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Altrose (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C6 H12 O6
CI COM

Relative stereochemistry.



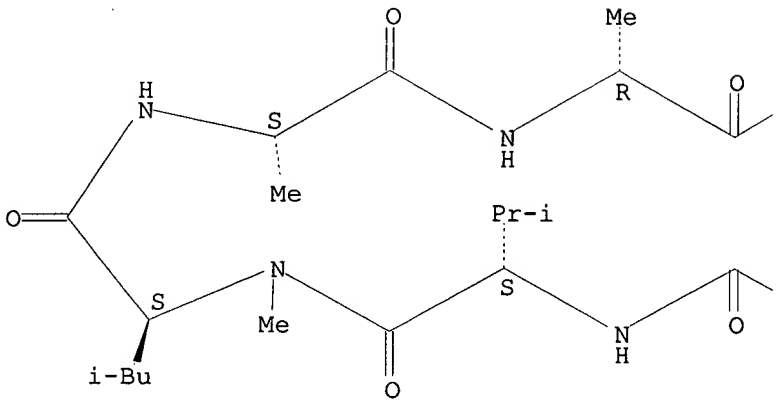
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Cyclosporin A (9CI)
SQL 11
MF C62 H111 N11 O12
CI COM

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-A



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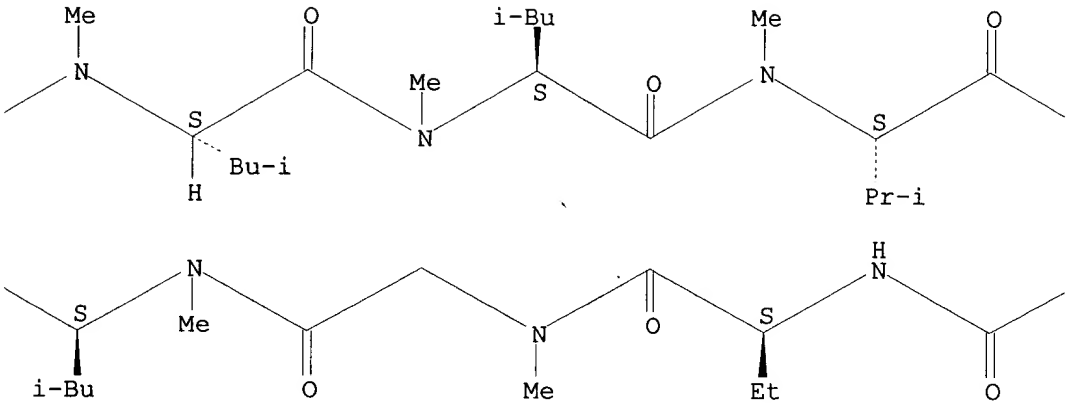

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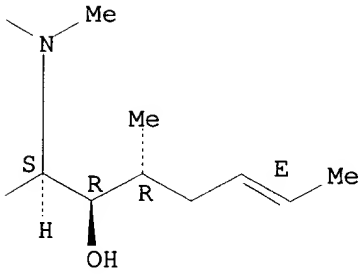
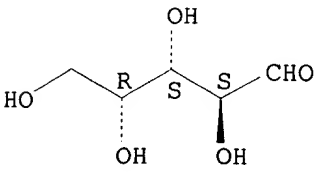


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Lyxose (6CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C5 H10 O5
CI COM

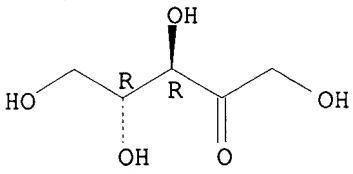
Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN erythro-2-Pentulose (9CI)
MF C5 H10 O5
CI COM

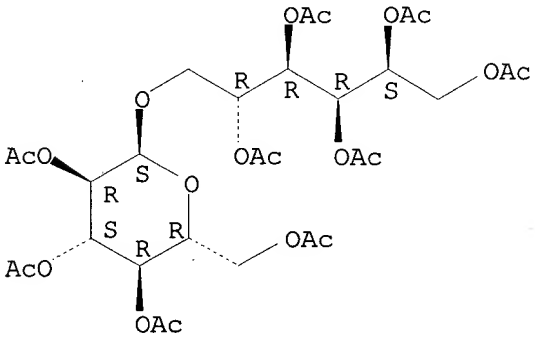
Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Glucitol, 6-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI)
MF C30 H42 O20
CI COM

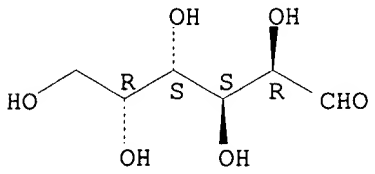
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Galactose (9CI)
MF C6 H12 O6
CI COM

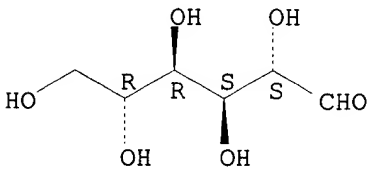
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Mannose (9CI)
MF C6 H12 O6
CI COM

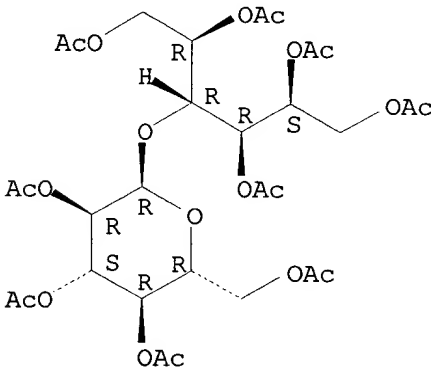
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Glucitol, 4-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI)
MF C30 H42 O20

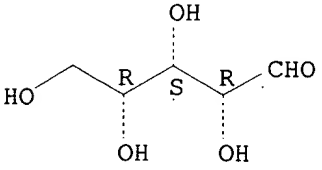
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

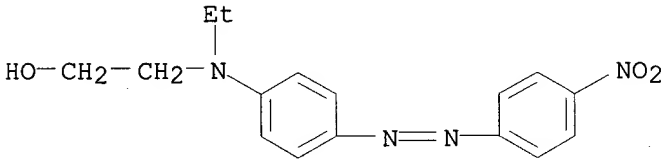
L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Xylose (9CI)
MF C5 H10 O5
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

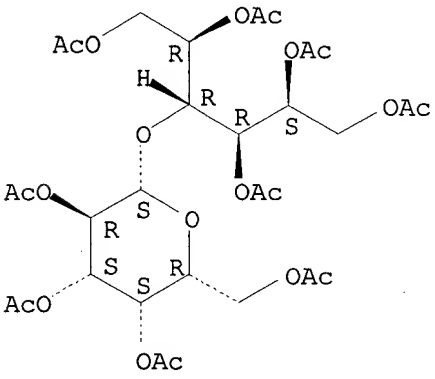
L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Ethanol, 2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]- (9CI)
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT
MF C16 H18 N4 O3
CI COM



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Glucitol, 4-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI)
MF C30 H42 O20

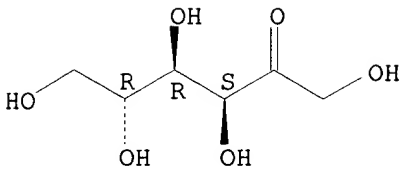
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Fructose (9CI)
MF C6 H12 O6
CI COM

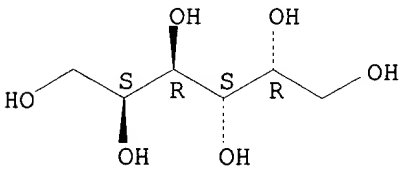
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Galactitol (6CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C6 H14 O6
CI COM

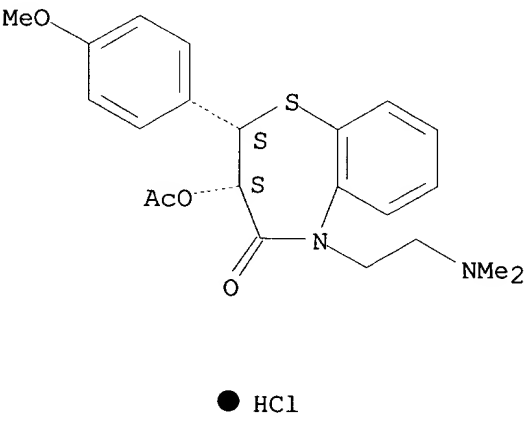
Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN 1,5-Benzothiazepin-4(5H)-one, 3-(acetyloxy)-5-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, monohydrochloride, (2S,3S)- (9CI)
MF C22 H26 N2 O4 S . Cl H
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

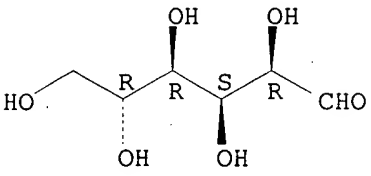


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI)

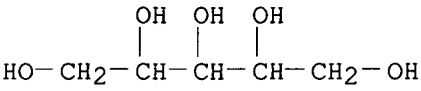
MF C6 H12 O6
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

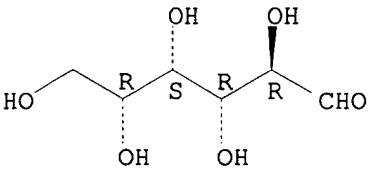
L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Ribitol (6CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C5 H12 O5
CI COM



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN Gulose (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C6 H12 O6
CI COM

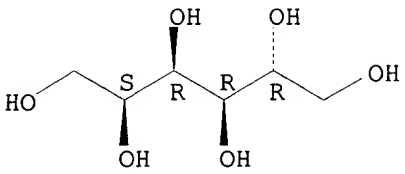
Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L4 28 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN D-Glucitol (9CI)
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT
MF C6 H14 O6
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry.



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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Jan 2004  VOL 140 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Jan 2004  (20040120/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

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L5           19 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR
                RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE
                OR ALLOSE OR ALTROSE OR GULOSE)/CN
L6            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR
                GALACTITOL OR GLUCITOL OR MANNITOL)/CN
L7       189461 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L5
L8       246088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE/OBI OR GALACTOSE/OBI OR
                FRUCTOSE/OBI OR RIBULOSE/OBI OR MANNOSE/OBI OR RIBOSE/OBI OR
                ARABINOSE/OBI OR XYLOSE/OBI OR LYXOSE/OBI OR ALLOSE/OBI OR
                ALTROSE/OBI OR GULOSE/OBI)
L9        30936 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L6
L10       22636 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL/OBI OR RIBITOL/OBI OR
                XYLITOL/OBI OR GALACTITOL/OBI OR GLUCITOL/OBI OR MANNITOL/OBI)
L11      384955 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLASS/OBI
L13       48663 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLYCOSIDE#/OBI
L14          28 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L11(L)L13
L15           1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L7 OR L8) AND (L9 OR L10) AND L14



L11      384955 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLASS/OBI
L12       26165 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  VITREOUS/OBI
L13       48663 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLYCOSIDE#/OBI
L14          28 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L11(L)L13
L16           1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L14 AND L12



L5           19 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR
                RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE
                OR ALLOSE OR ALTROSE OR GULOSE)/CN
L6            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR
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L7       189461 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L5
L8       246088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE/OBI OR GALACTOSE/OBI OR
                FRUCTOSE/OBI OR RIBULOSE/OBI OR MANNOSE/OBI OR RIBOSE/OBI OR
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                ARABINOSE/OBI OR XYLOSE/OBI OR LYXOSE/OBI OR ALLOSE/OBI OR
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L9          30936 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L6
L10         22636 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL/OBI OR RIBITOL/OBI OR
                XYLITOL/OBI OR GALACTITOL/OBI OR GLUCITOL/OBI OR MANNITOL/OBI)
L11        384955 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLASS/OBI
L12         26165 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  VITREOUS/OBI
L17             2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L7 OR L8) AND (L9 OR L10) AND L11 AND
                L12



L5             19 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR
                RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE
                OR ALLOSE OR ALTROSE OR GULOSE)/CN
L6              8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR
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L7         189461 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L5
L8         246088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE/OBI OR GALACTOSE/OBI OR
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                ARABINOSE/OBI OR XYLOSE/OBI OR LYXOSE/OBI OR ALLOSE/OBI OR
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L9          30936 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L6
L10         22636 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL/OBI OR RIBITOL/OBI OR
                XYLITOL/OBI OR GALACTITOL/OBI OR GLUCITOL/OBI OR MANNITOL/OBI)
L11        384955 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLASS/OBI
L12         26165 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  VITREOUS/OBI
L19         21259 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L11(L)DEV/RL
L21         25687 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L7 OR L8)(L)(DEV OR THU OR PAC OR BAC
                OR PKT OR DMA)/RL
L22          4807 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10)(L)(DEV OR THU OR PAC OR
                BAC OR PKT OR DMA)/RL
L24             3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L21 AND L22 AND (L19 OR (L11 AND L12))

L5             19 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR
                RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE
                OR ALLOSE OR ALTROSE OR GULOSE)/CN
L6              8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR
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L7         189461 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L5
L8         246088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE/OBI OR GALACTOSE/OBI OR
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                ARABINOSE/OBI OR XYLOSE/OBI OR LYXOSE/OBI OR ALLOSE/OBI OR
                ALTROSE/OBI OR GULOSE/OBI)
L9          30936 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L6
L10         22636 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL/OBI OR RIBITOL/OBI OR
                XYLITOL/OBI OR GALACTITOL/OBI OR GLUCITOL/OBI OR MANNITOL/OBI)
L11        384955 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLASS/OBI
L25            32 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L7 OR L8)(L)L11 AND (L9 OR L10)(L)L11

L26         28616 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L11(W)TRANSITION#/OBI
L27            13 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L25 NOT L26
L28            28 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SUGAR/OBI(W)L11
L29             1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L27 AND L28


L5             19 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR
                RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE
                OR ALLOSE OR ALTROSE OR GULOSE)/CN
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Roles
DEV = device component use
THU = therapeutic use
PAC = pharmacologic activity
BAC = biological activity
PKT = pharmacokinetics
DMA = drug mechanism of action

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L6            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR
                GALACTITOL OR GLUCITOL OR MANNITOL)/CN
L7       189461 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L5
L8       246088 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE/OBI OR GALACTOSE/OBI OR
                FRUCTOSE/OBI OR RIBULOSE/OBI OR MANNOSE/OBI OR RIBOSE/OBI OR
                ARABINOSE/OBI OR XYLOSE/OBI OR LYXOSE/OBI OR ALLOSE/OBI OR
                ALTROSE/OBI OR GULOSE/OBI)
L9        30936 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L6
L10       22636 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL/OBI OR RIBITOL/OBI OR
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L11      384955 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLASS/OBI
L21       25687 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L7 OR L8)(L)(DEV OR THU OR PAC OR BAC
                OR PKT OR DMA)/RL
L22        4807 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L9 OR L10)(L)(DEV OR THU OR PAC OR
                BAC OR PKT OR DMA)/RL
L23          17 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L21 AND L22 AND L11
L26       28616 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L11(W)TRANSITION#/OBI
L30          15 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L23 AND PHARMAC?/SC,SX
L31           4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L30 NOT L26


=> s (l15 or l16 or l17 or l24 or l29 or l31) not l3
L76           8 (L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR L24 OR L29 OR L31) NOT L3

=> fil wpids; d que 147; d que 150; d que 154; d que 160
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FILE LAST UPDATED:          20 JAN 2004      <20040120/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200405        <200405/DW>
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    DERWENT UPDATE 200403.
    THE TIME RANGE CODE WILL ALSO CHANGE FROM 018 TO 2004.
    SDIS USING THE TIME RANGE CODE WILL NEED TO BE UPDATED.
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L39       34922 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR
                RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE
                OR ALLOSE OR ALTROSE OR GULOSE)
L40        7031 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR
                GALACTITOL OR GLUCITOL OR MANNITOL)
L42       11966 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SACCHARIDE# OR MONOSACCHARIDE#
L43       37098 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  POLYALCOHOL# OR POLY ALCOHOL# OR
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previously printed

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                POLYOL#
L44        355867 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GLASS
L45          6474 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  VITREOUS
L47             4 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (L39 OR L42) AND (L40 OR L43) AND L44
                  AND L45



L41          4829 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GLYCOSIDE#
L44        355867 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GLASS
L45          6474 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  VITREOUS
L48        241873 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  MODIF?
L49        401338 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ALTER?
L50             1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ((L48 OR L49))(5A)L41 AND L44 AND L45


L39         34922 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR
                  RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE
                  OR ALLOSE OR ALTROSE OR GULOSE)
L40          7031 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR
                  GALACTITOL OR GLUCITOL OR MANNITOL)
L41          4829 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GLYCOSIDE#
L42         11966 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SACCHARIDE# OR MONOSACCHARIDE#
L43         37098 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  POLYALCOHOL# OR POLY ALCOHOL# OR
                  POLYOL#
L44        355867 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GLASS
L45          6474 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  VITREOUS
L48        241873 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  MODIF?
L49        401338 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ALTER?
L51          3209 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (((L48 OR L49)(5A)L41) OR ((L39 OR L42)
                  AND (L40 OR L43)))
L52            88 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L44 AND L51
L54             3 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  B/DC AND L52 AND L45


L39         34922 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR
                  RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE
                  OR ALLOSE OR ALTROSE OR GULOSE)
L40          7031 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR
                  GALACTITOL OR GLUCITOL OR MANNITOL)
L41          4829 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GLYCOSIDE#
L42         11966 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SACCHARIDE# OR MONOSACCHARIDE#
L43         37098 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  POLYALCOHOL# OR POLY ALCOHOL# OR
                  POLYOL#
L44        355867 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  GLASS
L48        241873 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  MODIF?
L49        401338 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ALTER?
L51          3209 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  (((L48 OR L49)(5A)L41) OR ((L39 OR L42)
                  AND (L40 OR L43)))
L52            88 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L44 AND L51
L53            55 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  B/DC AND L52
L55          4803 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  BIOACTIV?
L56         36826 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ANTIBIOTIC? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIMYCOT?
L57            17 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L53 AND (L55 OR L56)
L59        134661 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  MATRIX OR MATRICES
L60             9 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  L57 AND L59

=> s (147 or 150 or 154 or 160)
L77            12 (L47 OR L50 OR L54 OR L60)
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=> fil DRUGU, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, BIOTECHNO, ESBIOBASE, BIOTECHDS,  BIOSIS, TOXCENTER
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=> d que l71; d que l73; d que l74
L61      813351 SEA (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE
                OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE OR ALLOSE OR
                ALTROSE OR GULOSE)
L62       56763 SEA SACCHARIDE# OR MONOSACCHARIDE#
L63       54258 SEA (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR GALACTITOL OR
                GLUCITOL OR MANNITOL)
L64       47095 SEA POLYOL# OR POLYALCOHOL#
L66      255586 SEA GLASS
L67      532013 SEA MATRIX OR MATRICES
L68       32215 SEA VITREOUS
L71           4 SEA (L61 OR L62) AND (L63 OR L64) AND L66 AND (L67 OR L68)



L65         497 SEA GLYCOSIDE#(5A)(MODIF? OR ALTER?)
L66      255586 SEA GLASS
L73           1 SEA L65 AND L66


L61      813351 SEA (GLUCOSE OR GALACTOSE OR FRUCTOSE OR RIBULOSE OR MANNOSE
                OR RIBOSE OR ARABINOSE OR XYLOSE OR LYXOSE OR ALLOSE OR
                ALTROSE OR GULOSE)
L62       56763 SEA SACCHARIDE# OR MONOSACCHARIDE#
L63       54258 SEA (ERYTHRITOL OR RIBITOL OR XYLITOL OR GALACTITOL OR
                GLUCITOL OR MANNITOL)
L64       47095 SEA POLYOL# OR POLYALCOHOL#
L66      255586 SEA GLASS
L69      197912 SEA BIOACTIV?
L70     6763559 SEA PHARMAC? OR DRUG#
L74          19 SEA (L61 OR L62) (L) (L63 OR L64) (L) L66 (L) (L69 OR L70)

=> s l71 or l73 or l74
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L78          23 L71 OR L73 OR L74

=> dup rem l76,l78,l77
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L76
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L78
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L77
L79          37 DUP REM L76 L78 L77 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWERS '1-8' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                ANSWERS '9-14' FROM FILE DRUGU
                ANSWERS '15-16' FROM FILE PASCAL
                ANSWER '17' FROM FILE JICST-EPLUS
                ANSWERS '18-19' FROM FILE BIOTECHNO
                ANSWERS '20-22' FROM FILE BIOTECHDS
                ANSWERS '23-25' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                ANSWER '26' FROM FILE TOXCENTER
                ANSWERS '27-37' FROM FILE WPIDS

=> d ibib ab hitrn 1-8; d iall 9-37; fil hom

L79  ANSWER 1 OF 37  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:334871  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:358452
TITLE:                    Kit for the preparation of a pharmaceutical
                          composition
INVENTOR(S):              Lintz, Frank-Christophe; Keller, Manfred
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Pari G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:
```

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003035030	A1	20030501	WO 2002-EP11918	20021024

W: AU, CA, JP, MX, NZ, RU, US
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2001-124384 A 20011024

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical kits for the prepn. of liq. compns. which can be administered to humans as aerosols for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of human diseases. A kit according to the invention comprises a solid compn. and a sterile aq. liq. capable of dispersing or dissolving the solid compn. to form a liq. compn. which can be aerosolized. The solid compn. of the kit comprises one or more active compds. and a water-sol., low mol. wt. excipient. Preferably, the solid compn. comprises a sugar or a sugar alc., such as mannitol, lactose, or glucose. For example, an aq. soln. contg. 5.2% mannitol, 8 .mu.g/mL formoterol fumarate, and 0.1% Polysorbate 80 was prepd., sterilized, and lyophilized (2 mL/vial). Upon addn. of 1 mL of sterile water, the lyophylizate was capable of dissolving in a relatively short time due to the presence of surfactant. In order to further reduce dissoln. time of lyophylizate, the amt. of surfactant was increased. The dissoln. times for 0.1%, 0.2%, and 0.5% Polysorbate 80 were 73, 40, and 30 s, resp. The reconstituted soln. could be administered by nebulization.

IT **50-99-7**, D-**Glucose**, biological studies **69-65-8**, D-**Mannitol**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(kits for prepn. of aerosolized liq. compns. of agents unstable in aq. medium for diagnosis and therapy)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L79 ANSWER 2 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991322 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:47515
TITLE: Modified-release, multiple unit drug delivery systems comprising rate controlling polymers
INVENTOR(S): Kumar, Pratik; Jain, Girish Kumar; Rampal, Ashok; Nithiyanandam, Ravikumar; Ramakrishnan, Sankar; Raghuvanshi, Rajeev Singh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, India
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003103637	A2	20031218	WO 2003-IB2186	20030609

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 2002-DE617 A 20020607

IN 2002-DE1157 A 20021115
IN 2003-DE234 A 20030306

AB The invention relates to novel modified-release multiple unit systems, and methods of prepg. these systems, which can be easily compressed into tablets or filled into capsules or sachets without affecting the desired release characteristics of the pharmaceutical active ingredients incorporated within the systems. Each unit includes at least one core having an outer surface, a first coating layer surrounding at least a portion of the outer surface of the core and having an outer surface, one or more rate controlling polymers, and one or more active pharmaceutical ingredients. The coating layer includes one or both the active pharmaceutical ingredients and the rate controlling polymers. The tablet may further include an outer layer on the outer surface of the unit which includes a material that is one or both of elastic and compressible. The material may be a wax materials, such as polyethylene glycol (PEG). For example, modified-release multiple units (pellets) were prepd. contg. (i) non-pariel seed 65 mg, as an inert core, (ii) venlafaxine-HCl 171.0 mg, magnesium stearate 13.5 mg, colloidal silica 19.7 mg, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 13.5 mg, and water, as a drug layer, (iii) Et cellulose 93 mg, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 24 mg, triacetin 1% of total polymer, mg as a rate controlling layer, and (iv) polyethylene glycol (PEG) 6000, as a wax layer. Pellets 473 mg, silicified microcryst. cellulose 288 mg, PEG 6000 71 mg, Crospovidone 102 mg, and magnesium cellulose were compressed into sustained-release tablets.

IT **50-99-7**, D-**Glucose**, biological studies **69-65-8**
, D-**Mannitol 87-99-0**, **Xylitol**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cores; modified-release, multiple unit drug delivery systems comprising rate controlling polymers)

L79 ANSWER 3 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:449491 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37634
TITLE: Absorbing agents and cover layer which is impermeable to active substances and which contains channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system
INVENTOR(S): Beier, Cornelia; Kibele, Ralf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hexal Ag, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002045700	A2	20020613	WO 2001-EP14280	20011205
WO 2002045700	A3	20030103		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10060852	A1	20020620	DE 2000-10060852	20001206
AU 2002029618	A5	20020618	AU 2002-29618	20011205
EP 1339397	A2	20030903	EP 2001-990513	20011205
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10060852 A 20001206
WO 2001-EP14280 W 20011205

AB The invention relates to a cover layer which is impermeable to active substances and/or a removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system, these layers consisting of a thermoplastic film and contg. either absorption agents and channel forming agents directly or being coated with a polymer support (thermoplastic) contg. these substances. Said polymer support can be applied directly during prodn., either over the entire film or in patterns. The thermoplastic film that is used and the polymer support can consist of identical or different materials.

IT **50-70-4**, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, **Glucose**, biological studies **57-48-7**, **Fructose**, biological studies **59-23-4**, **Galactose**, biological studies **69-65-8**, **Mannitol 87-99-0**, **Xylitol 149-32-6**, Erythrol **488-81-3**, **Ribitol 608-66-2**, Dulcitol **3458-28-4**, **Mannose**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(absorbing agents and cover layer impermeable to active substances and contg. channel-formers or removable protective layer of a transdermal therapeutic system)

L79 ANSWER 4 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:868791 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:2455
TITLE: A sensor membrane, a method for the preparation thereof, a sensor and a layered membrane structure for such sensor
INVENTOR(S): Clausen, Lydia Dahl
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Radiometer Medical A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001090733	A1	20011129	WO 2001-DK358	20010523
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1292823	A1	20030319	EP 2001-933650	20010523
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
JP 2003534548	T2	20031118	JP 2001-586449	20010523
US 2003070548	A1	20030417	US 2002-301035	20021121

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 2000-819 A 20000523
WO 2001-DK358 W 20010523
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:2455

AB A membrane for a sensor, a method for the prepn. thereof, a layered membrane structure and a sensor for anal. measurements which require controlled analyte permeability are disclosed. The membrane, layered structure and sensor may be used for biol., physiol. and chem. measurements, however, are esp. applicable for electrochem. measurements of glucose, lactate, urea and creatinine. The membrane comprises at least one polymer material, at least one surfactant, and at least one hydrophilic compd. in admixt. to provide a membrane structure in which micelles of hydrophilic compd. lined with thin layers of surfactant are

randomly distributed in the bulk polymer of the membrane. Upon conditioning of the membrane, a structure of a percolating network of pores lined with surfactant is formed which has excellent permeability properties. The membrane has the addnl. advantage of a proper adhesion to polymer encapsulant structures. The membrane is prepd. from a mixt. of at least one polymer material, at least one surfactant, at least one hydrophilic compd. and at least one solvent. A glucose sensor having electrodes and a glucose oxidase layer was prepd. in which the outer membrane was prepd. from a soln. of polyvinyl chloride, trimethylnonyl-triethylene glycol, and diethylene glycol in tetrahydrofurane and cyclohexanone.

IT **50-70-4D**, Sorbitol, fatty acid esters
RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(membrane contg.; sensor membrane and its prepn. and sensors having layered membrane structure)

IT **50-99-7**, D-**Glucose**, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sensor membrane and its prepn. and sensors having layered membrane structure)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L79 ANSWER 5 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:676229 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:216017
TITLE: Fatty acid-silicate polymer containing composition
INVENTOR(S): Konishi, Jin-emon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zoki Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1132095	A1	20010912	EP 2001-103553	20010219
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2337484	AA	20010818	CA 2001-2337484	20010216
CN 1312080	A	20010912	CN 2001-104613	20010216
JP 2001302549	A2	20011031	JP 2001-39809	20010216
US 2003018011	A1	20030123	US 2001-788007	20010216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-41327 A 20000218

AB An object of the present invention is to provide a compn. for enhancing the pharmacol. activity of a water-sol. silicate polymer. The pharmacol. compn. of the present invention contains a water-sol. silicate polymer and a satd. fatty acid as effective ingredients and is useful as a medicine such as anti-allergic agent. It is found that the combination of a satd. fatty acid and a water-sol. silicate polymer produces an effect to enhance the pharmacol. activity of a water-sol. silicate polymer. Since the compn. of the present invention can suppress histamine release induced by a structural change in cell membrane of the mast cell, the compn. has an excellent organism maintaining function such as cell protecting action and, therefore, is useful as a medicine such as anti-allergic agent.

IT **50-70-4**, Sorbitol, biological studies **50-99-7**, **Glucose**, biological studies **57-48-7**, **Fructose**, biological studies **59-23-4**, **Galactose**, biological studies **69-65-8**, **Mannitol**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(anti-allergy compns. contg. fatty acids and silicate polymers and saccharides)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L79 ANSWER 6 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:568970 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:200179
TITLE: Methods and compns. for detection of analytes using color changes that occur in biopolymeric material in response to selective binding of analytes
INVENTOR(S): Stevens, Raymond; Quan, Cheng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 121 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9836263	A1	19980820	WO 1998-US2777	19980213
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9861627	A1	19980908	AU 1998-61627	19980213
EP 1007943	A1	20000614	EP 1998-906389	19980213
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-38383P P 19970214
WO 1998-US2777 W 19980213

AB The present invention relates to methods and compns. for the direct detection of analytes using color changes that occur in biopolymeric material in response to selective binding of analytes. The invention provides biopolymeric materials comprising a plurality of polymd. self-assembling monomers and one or more protein ligands, wherein the biopolymeric materials change color in the presence of analyte. In some embodiments, the protein ligands are selected from the group consisting of peptides, proteins, antibodies, receptors, channels, and combinations thereof, although the present invention contemplates all protein ligands. In specific embodiments, the antibodies of the presently claimed invention are directed against Chlamydia.

IT **50-70-4**, D-**Glucitol**, analysis **59-23-4**, **Galactose**, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
(methods and compns. for detection of analytes using color changes that occur in biopolymeric material in response to selective binding of analytes)

IT **50-99-7**, D-**Glucose**, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods and compns. for detection of analytes using color changes that occur in biopolymeric material in response to selective binding of analytes)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L79 ANSWER 7 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:864936 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:265006
TITLE: Filtering materials for air filters
INVENTOR(S): Sumioka, Masayuki; Ootsuka, Kazuhiko; Asahi, Tsukasa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitta Kk, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07194911	A2	19950801	JP 1994-283181	19941117

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-298243 19931129

AB Filters having adhered polyhydric alcs. or their derivs. are claimed. Preferably, the alcs. (esp. polyhydric alcs. having .gtoreq.2 asym. C) or their derivs. are contained in amts. of 0.2-23% of the filter wt., and furthermore the filters are made from glass fibers of diam. 0.2-12 .mu.m by wet-papermaking process. Air filters comprising the materials are also claimed. The filters are useful for trapping of B.

IT **50-70-4**, D-Sorbitol, uses **50-99-7**, **Glucose**, uses **57-48-7**, D-**Fructose**, uses **69-65-8**, D-**Mannitol 608-66-2**, **Galactitol**
RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**glass** fiber filters coated with polyhydric alc. (derivs.) for boron trapping and air filters)

L79 ANSWER 8 OF 37 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:100687 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:100687
TITLE: Bioavailability of sulfamethoxazole from **sugar glass** dispersions
AUTHOR(S): Meshali, M.; Ghanem, A.; Ibraheem, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm., Univ. Mansoura, Egypt
SOURCE: Journal of Drug Research (1983), 14(1-2), 239-42
CODEN: JDGRAX; ISSN: 0368-1866
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The bioavailability of sulfamethoxazole (I) [723-46-6] from sugar glass dispersions was detd. in humans by using the urinary excretion method. Glucose [50-99-7] and sorbitol [50-70-4] were used as sugars. The solid dispersions in a 1:1 drug-sugar ratio were prepd. The cumulative amts. of unmetabolized I excreted in urine following the oral administration of free I, glucose-I and sorbitol-I dispersions were measured. Values of std. deviations show that there is no interindividual variation in the absorption of I. Solid dispersions of I with sugars can markedly enhance the rate and extent of its absorption in humans.

IT **50-70-4**, biological studies **50-99-7**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**glass** dispersions contg., sulfamethoxazole bioavailability from)

L79 ANSWER 9 OF 37 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-19307 DRUGU P G
TITLE: A biodegradable injectable implant sustains systemic and ocular delivery of an aldose reductase inhibitor and ameliorates biochemical changes in a galactose-fed rat model for diabetic complications.
AUTHOR: Aukunuru J V; Sunkara G; Ayalasomayajula S P; DeRuiter J; Clark R C; Kompella U B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Nebraska; Univ.Auburn
LOCATION: Omaha, Neb.; Auburn, Ala., USA

SOURCE: Pharm.Res. (19, No. 3, 278-85, 2002) 7 Fig. 1 Tab. 30 Ref.
CODEN: PHREEB ISSN: 0724-8741
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, Nebraska 68198-6025, U.S.A. (U.B.K.). (e-mail: ukompell@unmc.edu).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

Exposure to benzoylamino phenylsulfonyl glycine (BAPSG) implant, fabricated with poly (DL-lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), reduced **galactitol** levels and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression in retinal pigment epithelial ARPE-19 cells in vitro. Implant fabrication decreased the ***glass*** transition temperature of the polymer, but did not affect the melting point of the **drug**. The in vivo sustained **drug** release in plasma and ocular tissues showed correlation with in vitro ***drug*** release. S.c. injection of BAPSG implant reduced ***galactitol*** levels, GSH depletion, VEGF secretion and cataract score in ***galactose*** -fed rats in vivo. Results indicate the efficacy of BAPSG implant in normalizing short-term end-points in **galactose**-fed rat model for diabetic complications.

SECTION HEADING: P Pharmacology
G Galenics

CLASSIF. CODE: 8 Pharmacokinetics
29 Pharmaceutics

CONTROLLED TERM:
[01] DR0033832 *RN; DIABETES *OC; CARBOHYDRATE-METAB.DISORDER *OC; PANCREOPATHY *OC; GALACTITOL *FT; RETINA *FT; IN-VITRO *FT; TEMPERATURE *FT; IN-VIVO *FT; RELEASE *FT; RATE *FT; BLOOD-PLASMA *FT; CONC. *FT; S.C. *FT; GSH *FT; RAT *FT; EYE *FT; INJECTION *FT; LAB.ANIMAL *FT; PH *FT; OC *FT
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L79 ANSWER 10 OF 37 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-45393 DRUGU G
TITLE: An investigation into the thermal and analytical techniques used in the development of lyophilised protein pharmaceuticals.
AUTHOR: McMahon D L M; Craig D Q M; Kett V L; Ward K R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Queens; Biopharma-Tech.
LOCATION: Belfast; Winchester, U.K.
SOURCE: J.Pharm.Pharmacol. (55, Suppl., S25, 2003) 1 Tab. 2 Ref.
CODEN: JPPMAB ISSN: 0022-3573
AVAIL. OF DOC.: School of Pharmacy, Queens University Belfast, 97 Lisburn Road, Belfast BT9 7BL, Northern Ireland.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

Modulated temperature DSC, freeze-drying microscopy, DTA and freezing resistance analysis were used to evaluate frozen excipient (dextran (70 k), dextran (9500), PEG (1000), PEG (10 k) and **mannitol glucose**) solutions with regard to **glass** transition (Tg) and collapse temperatures (Tc). Excipients were included in formulations of a model protein, lactate dehydrogenase. There was some correlation between Tg and collapse range of the solutions tested, with different techniques being more appropriate for some samples. Structural differences between excipients meant

that correlation between thermal softening and physical collapse was better in the case of high molecular weight polymers. Thermal stabilization by excipients will not always ensure protection of the protein. (conference abstract: 140th British **Pharmaceutical** Conference, Harrogate, U.K., September, 15-17, 2003). (No EX).

SECTION HEADING: G Galenics

CLASSIF. CODE: 29 Pharmaceutics

CONTROLLED TERM:
IN-VITRO *FT; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; STABILITY *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT
[01] DEXTRAN *OC; DEXTRAN *RN; OC *FT
[02] POLYETHYLENE-GLYCOL *OC; PEG *RN; OC *FT
[03] MANNITOL *OC; GLUCOSE *OC; MANNITOL *RN; DIURETICS *FT; LAXATIVES *FT; OC *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 69-65-8
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L79 ANSWER 11 OF 37 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-40420 DRUGU G
TITLE: Selection of excipients for melt extrusion with two poorly water-soluble drugs by parameter calculation and thermal analysis.
AUTHOR: Forster A; Hempenstall J; Tucker I; Rades T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Otago; GlaxoSmithKline
LOCATION: Dunedin, N.Z.; Stevenage, U.K.
SOURCE: Int.J.Pharm. (226, No. 1-2, 147-61, 2001) 5 Fig. 6 Tab. 24 Ref.
CODEN: IJPHDE ISSN: 0378-5173
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Medicines Research Centre, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage SG1 2 NY, England. (e-mail: aqf1781@gsk.com).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

A study was carried out to determine the miscibility of **drug** and excipient to predict if **glass** solutions are likely to form when the ***drug*** and excipient are melt extracted. Indometacin (Sigma-Chem.) and lacidipine (GlaxoSmithKline) were used as model **drugs**. The excipients studied included, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA; Sigma-Chem.), PEG 8000, PEG 10000, polyvinylpyrrolidone K12 (PVP, polyvidone) (all Sigma-Chem.), citric acid, **glucose**, lactose, **mannitol**, PVP K30, sucrose (all GlaxoSmithKline) and polyvinylpyrrolidone-co-vinyl-acetate (PVP/VA; ISP). The study showed that combining calculation of Hansen solubility parameters with thermal analysis of **drug**/excipient miscibility could be successfully applied to predict formation of **glass** solutions with melt extrusion.

SECTION HEADING: G Galenics

CLASSIF. CODE: 29 Pharmaceutics
70 Analysis

CONTROLLED TERM:
GLASS *FT; TRANSITION *FT; TEMPERATURE *FT; MODEL *FT; SOLUBILITY *FT; MELTING *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT
[01] INDOMETACIN *OC; SIGMA-CHEM. *FT; INDOMETAC *RN; ANTIINFLAMMATORIES *FT; ANTIPYRETICS *FT; ANTIRHEUMATICS *FT; PROSTAGLANDIN-ANTAGONISTS *FT; OC *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 53-86-1

[02] LACIDIPINE *OC; GLAXOSMITHKLINE *FT; LACIDIPIN *RN; CALCIUM-ANTAGONISTS *FT; HYPOTENSIVES *FT; OC *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 103890-78-4
[03] POLYETHYLENE-GLYCOL *OC; SIGMA-CHEM. *FT; PEG *RN; MOL. *FT; WEIGHT *FT; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT; OC *FT
[04] POLYVIDONE *OC; GLAXOSMITHKLINE *FT; POLYVIDON *RN; MOL. *FT; WEIGHT *FT; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT; BLOOD-SUBSTITUTES *FT; OC *FT
[05] POLYVINYLALCOHOL *OC; SIGMA-CHEM. *FT; PVA *RN; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT; OC *FT
[06] CITRATE *OC; GLAXOSMITHKLINE *FT; CITRATE *RN; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT; PENETRATION-ENHANCERS *FT; OC *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 77-92-9
[07] LACTOSE *OC; GLAXOSMITHKLINE *FT; LACTOSE *RN; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT; OC *FT
[08] GLUCOSE *OC; GLAXOSMITHKLINE *FT; GLUCOSE *RN; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT; OC *FT
[09] SUCROSE *OC; GLAXOSMITHKLINE *FT; SUCROSE *RN; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT; OC *FT
[10] POLYVIDONE-POLYVINYL-ACETATE *OC; ISP *FT; POLYVIPVA *RN; AUXILIARY-INGREDIENT *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT; OC *FT
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L79 ANSWER 12 OF 37 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-48041 DRUGU G
TITLE: Freeze-drying of itraconazole-loaded nanosphere suspensions: a feasibility study.
AUTHOR: Chasteigner S de; Cave G; Fessi H; Devissaguet J P; Puisieux F
CORPORATE SOURCE: URA-CNRS; Univ.Paris; Univ.Picardie
LOCATION: Chatenay Malabry, Amiens; Lyons, Fr.
SOURCE: Drug Dev.Res. (38, No. 2, 116-24, 1996) 6 Fig. 2 Tab. 41 Ref.
CODEN: DDREDK ISSN: 0272-4391
AVAIL. OF DOC.: URA CNRS 1218, Faculte de Pharmacie, Universite de Paris XI, 5, avenue Jean-Baptiste Clement, 92 290 Chatenay-Malabry, France. (J.P.D.).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

Glucose, dextran and **mannitol** (all Prolabo), sucrose and trehalose (both Sigma-Chem.) were evaluated in the freeze-drying of itraconazole-loaded poly-epsilon-caprolactone (PeC, Aldrich) nanosphere suspensions, in a preclinical study. Addition of the carbohydrates partially protected the colloidal suspension, with, at best, 30% itraconazole (Janssen) being released in the presence of 10% **glucose** or sucrose. ***Drug*** desorption was the principal destabilizing factor during freeze-drying. Use of the anionic surfactant sodium deoxycholate (DOCNa, Sigma-Chem.) in the presence of 10% sucrose completely stabilized the itraconazole-loaded nanospheres after freeze-drying, with no **drug** desorption. Itraconazole may find use as an antifungal in immunocompromised patients.

SECTION HEADING: G Galenics

CLASSIF. CODE: 29 Pharmaceutics
55 Fungicides

CONTROLLED TERM:

IN-VITRO *FT; FORMULATION *FT; NANOSPHERE *FT; LYOPHILIZATION *FT; SUSPENSION *FT; PHARMACEUTICS *FT
[01] **GLUCOSE** *OC; PROLABO *FT; **GLUCOSE** *RN; CRYOPROTECTANT *FT; OC *FT
[02] DEXTRAN *OC; PROLABO *FT; DEXTRAN *RN; CRYOPROTECTANT *FT; OC *FT
[03] **MANNITOL** *OC; PROLABO *FT; **MANNITOL** *RN; DIURETICS *FT; LAXATIVES *FT; OC *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 69-65-8
[04] SUCROSE *OC; SIGMA-CHEM. *FT; SUCROSE *RN; OC *FT
[05] TREHALOSE *OC; SIGMA-CHEM. *FT; TREHALOSE *RN; CRYOPROTECTANT *FT; OC *FT
[06] ITRACONAZOLE *OC; JANSSEN *FT; ITRACONAZ *RN; FUNGICIDES *FT; OC *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 84625-61-6
[07] POLYCAPROLACTONE *OC; ALDRICH *FT; POLYCAPRO *RN; OC *FT
[08] DEOXYCHOLATE *OC; SODIUM *OC; DEOXYCHOL *RN; SODIUM-SALT *FT; CRYOPROTECTANT *FT; CHOLAGOGUES *FT; ANTIINFLAMMATORIES *FT; PENETRATION-ENHANCERS *FT; OC *FT
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 83-44-3
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L79 ANSWER 13 OF 37 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-37737 DRUGU G A
TITLE: Determination of the Antileukemia Agents Cytarabine and Azacitidine and their Respective Degradation Products by High-Performance Liquid Chromatography.
AUTHOR: Kissinger L D; Stemm N L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Upjohn
LOCATION: Kalamazoo, Michigan, United States
SOURCE: J.Chromatogr. (353, 309-18, 1986) 7 Fig. 2 Tab. 10 Ref.
CODEN: JOCRAM ISSN: 0378-4347
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Control Research and Development, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI 49001 U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

A reversed-phase HPLC method with UV detection was developed for the assay of cytarabine (Ara-C, Upjohn) and azacytidine (5-AC, Upjohn) as well as their major degradation products in bulk **drugs** and **pharmaceutical** formulations (Ara-C as Cytosar-U sterile powder and S-AC in conbination with ***mannitol*** (M) as Mylosar sterile powder). Samples of 5-AC in purified water USP, bacteriostatic water for injection (BWFI, Upjohn), lactated Ringer's injection USP (LRI, Travenol), 5% dextrose injection USP (Abbott) and 0.9% NaCl injection USP (Travenol, Abbott) as large volume parenteral (LVP) solutions in ***glass*** bottles and plastic bags were analyzed to determine the 3 first-order rate constants associated with its decomposition.

SECTION HEADING: G Galenics
A Analysis

CLASSIF. CODE: 5 Analysis
25 Neoplasia
29 Pharmaceutics

CONTROLLED TERM:
IN-VITRO *FT; QUANT. *FT; DET. *FT; ANALYSIS *FT; HPLC *FT; POWDER *FT; IMPURITY *FT; DECOMPOSITION *FT; CHROMATOGRAPHY *FT; PHARM.PREP. *FT
[01] CYTARABINE *OC; SYTOSAR-U *OC; UPJOHN *FT; CYTOSTATICS *FT;

VIRUCIDES *FT; CYTARABIN *RN; OC *FT
[02] AZACYTIDINE *OC; MYLOSAR *OC; UPJOHN *FT; MANNITOL *RC; COMB.PREP. *FT; STABILITY *FT; INJECTABLE *FT; INFUSION *FT; TRAVENOL *FT; ABBOTT *FT; KINETICS *FT; TEMPERATURE *FT; PH-PK *FT; PHARM.PREP. *FT; ANTIBIOTICS *FT; CYTOSTATICS *FT; AZACYTIDI *RN; OC *FT
[03] SUGAR *FT; IMIDATE *FT; UREA *FT; GUANIDINE *FT; C-AMIDE *FT; OC *FT
[04] ARABINOSYLURACIL *OC; VIRUCIDES *FT; ARAURACIL *RN; OC *FT
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT; MPC
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L79 ANSWER 14 OF 37 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984-14462 DRUGU A
TITLE: Simultaneous Determination of Narcotics, Adulterants and Diluents in Street Samples by Means of Gas Chromatography with Capillary Columns.
AUTHOR: Comparini I B; Centini F; Pariali A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Farmitalia-Erba
LOCATION: Siena, Milan, Italy
SOURCE: J.Chromatogr. (279, 609-13, 1983) 3 Fig. 2 Tab. 9 Ref.
CODEN: JOCRAM ISSN: 0378-4347
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Institute of Forensic Medicine, Second Chair, Policlinico Le Scotte, University of Siena, 53100 Siena, Italy.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ABSTRACT:

A capillary column GLC procedure combined with flame-ionization detection was developed for the simultaneous determination of ephedrine, phenmetrazine, caffeine, diphenhydramine, lidocaine, procaine, methaqualone, cocaine, codeine, acetylcodeine, morphine, thebaine, monoacetylmorphine, heroin, quinine, papaverine, strychnine and narcotine and several dilutants. The procedure was used in the analysis of street heroin. (congress).

SECTION HEADING: A Analysis

CLASSIF. CODE: 4 Analgesics
5 Analysis

CONTROLLED TERM:
QUANT. *FT; DET. *FT; ANALYSIS *FT; GLC *FT; CHROMATOGRAPHY *FT
[01] EPHEDRINE *OC; SYMPATHOMIMETICS *FT; EPHEDRINE *RN; OC/FT *02* PHENMETRAZINE *OC; ANORECTICS *FT; PHENMETRA *RN; OC/FT *03* CAFFEINE *OC; PSYCHOSTIMULANTS *FT; PSYCHOTONICS *FT; ANALEPTICS *FT; DIURETICS *FT; CAFFEINE *RN; OC *FT
[04] DIPHENHYDRAMINE *OC; ANTIHISTAMINES-H1 *FT; SEDATIVES *FT; DIPHENHYD *RN; OC *FT
[05] LIDOCAINE *OC; ANTIARRHYTHMICS *FT; LOCAL-ANESTHETICS *FT; LIDOCAINE *RN; OC *FT
[06] PROCAINE *OC; LOCAL-ANESTHETICS *FT; ANALGESICS *FT; PROCAINE *RN; OC *FT
[07] METHAQUALONE *OC; SEDATIVES *FT; METHAQUAL *RN; OC/FT *08* COCAINE *OC; LOCAL-ANESTHETICS *FT; COCAINE *RN; OC/FT *09* CODEINE *OC; ANTITUSSIVES *FT; ANALGESICS *FT; NARCOTICS *FT; CODEINE *RN; OC *FT
[10] ACETYLCODEINE *OC; ACCODEINE *RN; OC/FT *11* MORPHINE *OC; ANALGESICS *FT; NARCOTICS *FT; SEDATIVES *FT; MORPHINE *RN; OC *FT
[12] THEBAINE *OC; ANALGESICS *FT; NARCOTICS *FT; THEBAINE *RN; OC/FT *13* ACETYLMORPHINE *OC; ANALGESICS *FT; NARCOTICS *FT;

ACMORPHIN *RN; OC *FT
[14] DIACETYLMORPHINE *OC; ANALGESICS *FT; NARCOTICS *FT; DIACETYLM *RN; OC *FT
[15] QUININE *OC; PROTOZOACIDES *FT; ANTIPYRETICS *FT; ANTIARRHYTHMICS *FT; QUININE *RN; OC *FT
[16] PAPAVERINE *OC; CALCIUM-ANTAGONISTS *FT; VASODILATORS *FT; SPASMOLYTICS *FT; PAPAVERIN *RN; OC *FT
[17] STRYCHNINE *OC; CONVULSANTS *FT; TONICS *FT; ANTICHOLINESTERASES *FT; ANALEPTICS *FT; STRYCHNIN *RN; OC *FT
[18] NOSCAPINE *OC; ANTITUSSIVES *FT; NARCOTICS *FT; NOSCAPINE *RN; OC *FT
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT; MPC
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

L79 ANSWER 15 OF 37 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2004 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-0127740 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Optimizing the lyophilization cycle and the consequences of collapse on the pharmaceutical acceptability of Erwinia L-asparaginase
AUTHOR: ADAMS G. D. J.; RAMSAY J. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 0JG, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Journal of pharmaceutical sciences, (1996), 85(12), 1301-1305, 7 refs.
Conference: Conference on formulations and drug delivery, Boston, Massachusetts (United States), 10 Oct 1995
ISSN: 0022-3549 CODEN: JPMSAE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-3209A, 354000061105150080
ABSTRACT: The antileukemia enzyme, Erwinia L-asparaginase, occurs as a tetramer which can be dissociated by the stresses of lyophilization into four subunits (subunit M.sub.r 34 000 Da). Dissociation can be reduced by adding protectants to the formulation to stabilize the biopolymer, while the product should dry to form a **pharmaceutically** elegant, shelf-stable cake which is readily soluble. Using analytical ultracentrifugation, HPLC, and circular dichroism we have related structural dissociation of the enzyme during lyophilization to biological activity. Additives such as **mannitol** prevent ablation loss of vial contents and dry to form cosmetically elegant cakes but provide little biological protection, since during freezing they crystallize and are removed from the preparation. Excipients persisting throughout the cycle in the amorphous state provide improved biological protection, although high molecular weight compounds such as Dextran (M.sub.r 70 000 Da) are most effective only during product freezing or storage. Low molecular weight sugars are protective throughout the cycle although formulations containing **monosaccharides** often exhibit low collapse temperatures (T.sub.c) measured using a freeze-drying microscope or **glass** transition temperatures (T.sub.g.sub.') measured by thermal

analysis, but these formulations distort as drying progresses to form a collapsed, cosmetically unacceptable cake, with reduced activity, poor stability, a high moisture content, and reduced solubility. Collapse can be avoided by formulating with disaccharides, which display higher T.sub.c temperatures than **monosaccharides**, or drying below T.sub.c. Dried samples which persist in the amorphous state can also collapse when stored above their solid-state collapse temperatures when they decay at a faster rate than predicted by Arrhenius kinetics. The solid-state collapse temperature can be significantly decreased by the diffusion of moisture from the stopper into the dry product resulting in an increase in sample water content. Lyophilization cycle times can be reduced by analyzing collapse characteristics so that the relationship between product temperature and chamber pressure can be controlled so that drying rates can be optimized while ensuring that the product does not melt or collapse during sublimation.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 002B02A03; Life sciences; Medical sciences; Pharmacology
CONTROLLED TERM: Asparaginase; Formulation; Antineoplastic agent; Freeze drying; Pharmaceutical technology; Preparation
BROADER TERM: Hydrolases; Enzyme

L79 ANSWER 16 OF 37 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2004 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-0081259 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2001 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Mechanisms of protection of cationic lipid-DNA complexes during lyophilization
AUTHOR: ALLISON S. Dean; ANCHORDOQUY Thomas J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, School of Pharmacy, C238, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, Colorado 80262, United States
SOURCE: Journal of pharmaceutical sciences, (2000), 89(5), 682-691, 29 refs.
Conference: 1999 Macromolecular Drug Delivery Conference, Breckenridge, Colorado (United States), 14 Jul 1999
ISSN: 0022-3549 CODEN: JPMSAE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-3209A, 354000093599450140
ABSTRACT: Gene therapy using nonviral vectors offers advantages over viral methods. However, the instability of aqueous suspensions of cationic lipid-DNA complexes is a major problem that must be overcome to develop this therapeutic modality on a pharmaceutical scale. Disaccharides have been reported to protect lipid-DNA complexes during lyophilization, and recovery of transfection correlates with the retention of particle size. However, the mechanism by which disaccharides achieve this protection is not known. The purpose of this study was to investigate the protective mechanism by lyophilizing cationic lipid-DNA complexes with a variety of solutes that have different physical behaviors during the lyophilization process. In

agreement with previous studies, disaccharides conferred protection to lipid-DNA complexes. By contrast, a large polymeric sugar, hydroxyethyl starch, did not protect as well. The level of protection by additives, such as mannitol, that crystallized during lyophilization was also less than that of the disaccharides, but some protection was nonetheless observed. These data suggest that water replacement plays a significant role in protecting complexes during lyophilization. A second mechanism that prevents aggregation by diluting complexes within freeze-concentrated solutions or dried cakes may also contribute to protection. Sample vitrification did not correlate with maintenance of transfection efficiency. Elucidation of the mechanism(s) by which cationic lipid-DNA complexes are protected during lyophilization will permit a rational approach to the development of stable, lyophilized formulations.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 002B02A03; Life sciences; Medical sciences; Pharmacology

CONTROLLED TERM: **Pharmaceutical** technology; Transfection; In vitro; Dosage form; Animal; Monkey; **Drug** carrier; Physical properties; Chemical properties; Lipids; Cationic site; DNA; Freeze drying; Cryoprotective agent; Particle size; Vehicle(excipient); Ethylene oxide polymer; **Mannitol**; Sucrose; Trehalose; Lactose; **Glucose**; Chemical stability; Chemical structure; Physical structure; **Glass** transition temperature; Structure stability

BROADER TERM: Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Genetics; Gene therapy

L79 ANSWER 17 OF 37 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2004 JST on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1020865071 JICST-EPlus

TITLE: Characteristics of change in molecular weight of DE-310 which is a polymeric drug with storage time.

AUTHOR: TAKEUCHI MASAHITO; ASAI MASAHIDE; TOMITSUKA TOSHIAKI SAKAI HIDEKI; ABE MASAHIKO

CORPORATE SOURCE: Daiichiseiyaku Tokyoseizaigise
Sci. Univ. Tokyo, Graduate School of Sci. and Technol., JPN

SOURCE: Zairyo Gijutsu (Material Technology), (2002) vol. 20, no. 5, pp. 242-247. Journal Code: Y0644A (Fig. 6, Tbl. 4, Ref. 14)
CODEN: MTECFQ; ISSN: 0289-7709

PUB. COUNTRY: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: Japanese

STATUS: New

ABSTRACT:

Carboxymethyldextran **polyalcohol** camptothecin conjugate, which is a novel polymeric **drug**, was synthesized, and is being developed as a code of DE-310. We studied on the effects of storage temperature, excipients, and water content on the change in weight-average molecular weight, Mw, of lyophilized samples containing DE-310. Mw of DE-310 in lyophilized samples with excipients increased with storage time, and relationship between the rate of the increment in Mw and storage temperature was able to be expressed as Arrehenius plot. In addition, the sample having high **glass** transition temperature, Tg, showed low degree of the increment in Mw. The lyophilized samples with disaccharides were higher Tg than one of samples with ***monosaccharides*** or sugar alcohols. The lyophilized sample with maltose showed the highest Tg in the samples studied, and it was found that maltose especially suppressed increasing in Mw with storage time. (author abst.)

CLASSIFICATION: GW16010A (615.277.3)
CONTROLLED TERM: drug; polymeric agent; molecular weight; glass transition point; freeze drying; antitumor drug; dextran; spacer; amidation; time course; temperature; disaccharide; water content; Arrhenius equation; conservation; glucoside; pyranoside; reducing sugar
BROADER TERM: functional polymer; macromolecule; mass(mechanical quantity); mechanical quantity; transition temperature; thermodynamic property; drying; glucan; glycoside; polysaccharide; carbohydrate; object; chemical reaction; variation; oligosaccharide; content; characteristic; formula
SUPPLEMENTARY TERM: conservation(property)

L79 ANSWER 18 OF 37 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:30487621 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Effect of DNA complexation and freeze-drying on the physicochemical characteristics of cationic liposomes
AUTHOR: Cortesi R.; Esposito E.; Nastruzzi C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. C. Nastruzzi, Inst. Chimica Technologia Farmaco, via del Liceo, 06100 Perugia, Italy.
SOURCE: Antisense and Nucleic Acid Drug Development, (2000), 10/3 (205-215), 15 reference(s)
CODEN: ANADF5 ISSN: 1087-2906
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: We describe the use of **saccharides**, such as sorbitol, **mannitol**, sucrose, maltodextrin, and dextran, as cyoprotectants. for freeze-drying cationic liposomes. **Saccharides** can protect liposomes either by interacting with phospholipid headgroups or by forming an amorphous **glass** surrounding the vesicles, thus preventing aggregation, mechanical rupture of membrane, fusion of liposomes, and **drug** leakage. We have particularly considered liposome characteristics, such as size, zeta potential, and ability in complexing DNA, before and after freeze-drying. Our study indicates that cationic liposomes are able to maintain liposome characteristics after lyophilization and rehydration and maintain the ability to complex DNA even if the strength of the interaction forces was of lower intensity with respect to liposomes before lyophilization.
CONTROLLED TERM: *liposome; *DNA binding; *freeze drying; carbohydrate; cation; cryoprotective agent; dextran; drug carrier; maltodextrin; mannitol; phospholipid; sorbitol; sucrose; cryoprotection; drug transport; membrane fusion; membrane rupture; physical chemistry; zeta potential; article; priority journal
CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: (dextran) 87915-38-6, 9014-78-2; (maltodextrin) 9050-36-6; (mannitol) 69-65-8, 87-78-5; (sorbitol) 26566-34-7, 50-70-4, 53469-19-5; (sucrose) 122880-25-5, 57-50-1

L79 ANSWER 19 OF 37 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:32737976 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Corynebacterium diphtheriae threats in cancer patients
AUTHOR: Mattos-Guaraldi A.L.; Formiga L.C.D.; Camello T.C.F.; Pereira G.A.; Hirata R. Jr.; Dias L.M.D.; Halpern M.

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

CORPORATE SOURCE: A.L. Mattos-Guaraldi, Faculdade de Ciencias Medicas, Univ.do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Av. 28 Setembro 87-Fundos, 3 andar, CEP 20.551-030 Rio Janeiro, Brazil. E-mail: guaraldi@uerj.br

SOURCE: Revista Argentina de Microbiologia, (2001), 33/2 (96-100), 24 reference(s)
CODEN: RAMID4 ISSN: 0325-7541

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Argentina
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Spanish

ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to determine the bacteriological properties of Corynebacterium diphtheriae strains isolated from bronchiole washing and cancer lesions. Bacteriological characterization included fluorescence/double sugar urease (King/DSU) screening tests, pyrazinamidase (PYZ), CAMP- reactions and radial immunodiffusion toxigenicity assay. Microorganisms produced fluorescence under ultraviolet light and were catalase positive: urea and aesculin hydrolysis negative; fermentation of glucose, maltose and sucrose and no fermentation of mannitol and xylose; PYZ and CAMP reaction negative. The API-Coryne system was used for bacterial preliminary identification at local hospital laboratory and produced numerical profiles 1010325 and 0010325 for sucrose positive C. diphtheriae var. mitis (nitrate positive) and C. diphtheriae var. belfanti (nitrate negative), respectively. The hemagglutination, adherence to glass and polystyrene assays evaluated adhesive characteristics. Strains were toxigenic and able to adhere to glass, polystyrene and human erythrocyte surfaces (titer 4). C. diphtheriae strains isolated from cancer patients expressed adhesive characteristics similar to strains isolated from immunocompetent hosts. Circulation of toxigenic C. diphtheriae continues to present a threat for children and adults including patients with cancer in hospital environment. Laboratories should remain alert to the possibility of isolation of diphtheria bacilli from adults with neoplastic disease.

CONTROLLED TERM: *Corynebacterium diphtheriae; *cancer patient; *bacterium adherence; *bacterial infection; tracheobronchial toilet; immunodiffusion; toxicity; ultraviolet radiation; fermentation; hemagglutination; erythrocyte; hospital laboratory; bacterium identification; blastoma; basal cell carcinoma; human; nonhuman; male; female; controlled study; aged; adult; article; urease; pyrazinamidase; amidase; cyclic AMP; catalase; urea; esculin; **glucose**; maltose; sucrose; **mannitol**; **xylose**; **glass**; polystyrene; nitrate; unclassified **drug**

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: (urease) 9002-13-5; (pyrazinamidase) 39419-71-1; (amidase) 9012-56-0; (cyclic AMP) 60-92-4; (catalase) 9001-05-2; (urea) 57-13-6; (esculin) 531-75-9; (glucose) 50-99-7, 84778-64-3; (maltose) 16984-36-4, 69-79-4; (sucrose) 122880-25-5, 57-50-1; (mannitol) 69-65-8, 87-78-5; (xylose) 25990-60-7, 58-86-6; (polystyrene) 9003-53-6; (nitrate) 14797-55-8

L79 ANSWER 20 OF 37 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT/ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-22896 BIOTECHDS

TITLE: New DNA pharmaceutical agent dosage form, having a dense core element coated with a solid reservoir medium, useful for preventing and/or treating disorders, such as an infectious disease, cancer, allergy or autoimmune disease; plasmid, DNA or protein transfer and expression in host cell for nucleic acid vaccine and gene therapy

AUTHOR: CATCHPOLE I R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: GLAXO GROUP LTD
PATENT INFO: WO 2003061629 31 Jul 2003
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2003-GB336 23 Jan 2003
PRIORITY INFO: GB 2002-1736 25 Jan 2002; GB 2002-1735 25 Jan 2002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2003-636713 [60]

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - A DNA **pharmaceutical** agent dosage form having a dense core element coated with a solid reservoir medium containing the DNA **pharmaceutical** agent, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a process for the preparation of a DNA **pharmaceutical** agent dosage form, comprising making a solution of DNA **pharmaceutical** agent, reservoir medium, and stabilizing agent that inhibits the degradative effects of free radicals in a solvent, followed by coating the at least one dense core element with the solution, and removing the solvent to form a solid reservoir medium containing the **pharmaceutical** agent and agent that inhibits the degradative effects of free radicals.

WIDER DISCLOSURE - Nucleic acids, polypeptides, vectors, host cells and antibodies used in the methods, are also disclosed.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred DNA **Pharmaceutical** Agent: The DNA **pharmaceutical** agent dosage form further comprises a stabilizing agent that inhibits the degradative effects of free radicals, where the stabilizing agent is one or both of a metal ion chelator and a free radical scavenger. The metal ion chelating agent is inositol hexaphosphate, tripolyphosphate, succinic and malic acid, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), tris (hydroxymethyl) amino methane (TRIS), Desferal, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DPTA) and ethylenediaminidihydrozyphenylacetic acid (EDDHA). The non-reducing free radical scavenger is ethanol, methionine or gluthathione. The stabilizing agent that inhibits the degradative effects of free radicals is phosphate buffered ethanol solution in combination with methionine or EDTA, or Tris buffered EDTA in combination with methionine or ethanol. The solid reservoir medium is an amorphous **polyol**, preferably stabilizing **polyol**. The solid biodegradable reservoir medium is a sugar, preferably lactose, **glucose**, sucrose, raffinose or trehalose. The solid reservoir medium is in the form of a **glass**, preferably sugar **glass**.
The DNA is supercoiled plasmid DNA that is stabilized such that after storage at 37 degreesC for 4 weeks greater than 50% of the DNA remains in its supercoiled form. The DNA is stabilized such that when released the ratio of monomer:dimer supercoiled form is within the range of 0.8:1.2. The **pharmaceutical** agent is a vaccine. The solid reservoir medium further comprises a vaccine adjuvant, transfection facilitating agent, DNase inhibitor or a crystal poisoner. The adjuvant is CpG, a synthetic imidazoquinolines, tucerasol, cytokines, MPL, QS21, QS7 or oil in water

emulsions. The dense core elements are microbeads of a mean particle diameter of 0.5-10 micrometers, and is a gold or tungsten microbead. Preferred Process: The reservoir medium in the process for preparing a DNA **pharmaceutical** agent dosage is a sugar. The concentration of sugar prior to drying onto the support member is 20-40% w/v. The solvent is demetalated prior to the process.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Antiallergic; Immunosuppressive; Antibacterial. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

USE - The methods and compositions are useful for preventing and/or treating disorders, such as an infectious disease, cancer, allergy or autoimmune diseases.

EXAMPLE - No relevant example given.(46 pages)

CLASSIFICATION: THERAPEUTICS, Gene Therapy; GENETIC TECHNIQUES and APPLICATIONS, Gene Expression Techniques and Analysis; DISEASE, Cancer; DISEASE, Autoimmune Disease; DISEASE, Other Diseases; PHARMACEUTICALS, Vaccines; THERAPEUTICS, Protein Therapeutics

CONTROLLED TERMS: PLASMID, DNA, PROTEIN TRANSFER, EXPRESSION IN HOST CELL, SOLID RESERVOIR MEDIUM, GOLD, TUNGSTEN MICROBEAD, APPL. NUCLEIC ACID VACCINE, INFECTIOUS DISEASE, CANCER, ALLERGY, AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE THERAPY, PREVENTION, GENE THERAPY TUMOR (22, 39)

L79 ANSWER 21 OF 37 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT/ISI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-05927 BIOTECHDS

TITLE: The use of non-woven fabrics **matrices** in **xylitol** production from D-**xylose** by immobilized Candida tropicalis; addition of D-**glucose** as NADPH source for enhanced **xylitol** productivity; use as a sweetener

AUTHOR: Yahashi Y; Ogawa M; Suzuki T; Kawai K; Takamizawa K; Horitsu H

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Gifu; Univ.Chukyo-Women's

LOCATION: Department of Biotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Gifu University, 1-1, Yanagido, 501-11 Japan.

SOURCE: Biotechnol.94 Appl.Biocatal.; (1994) 59-61
CODEN: 9999N
Biotechnology '94, Applied Biocatalysis, Brighton, UK, 4-6 July, 1994.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The application of non-woven fabrics as supports for immobilization of Candida tropicalis IFO 0618 for use in **xylitol** production was examined. Yeast cells were inoculated into a 250 ml **glass** column reactor (50 mm by 150 mm), containing 200 ml of production medium (17.2% D-**xylose**, 2.1% yeast extract, 1.5% KH_2PO_4, 0.3% $(NH_4)_2PO_4$, and 0.1% $MgSO_4.7H_2O$, pH 4) to achieve about 10 g/l initial dry cell amount and incubated at 30 deg in a water bath. Aeration was at 700 ml/min providing 90% O_2 gas constantly. The utilization of non-woven fabrics was superior for cell immobilization without leakage of cells than other immobilization methods tested (calcium alginate and polyacrylamide), though the production rate and yield of **xylitol** were not sufficient. In order to enhance **xylitol** productivity using non-woven fabrics, D-**glucose** was fed in the medium as a NADPH source. Maximum production rate (2.71 g/l/hr) and maximum yield (96.8%) were obtained by 12 g/day of D-**glucose** feeding. **Xylitol** is an anticariogenic sweetener

that does not need insulin for its digestion in diabetics. (4 ref)
CLASSIFICATION: F FOOD; F1 Food and Food Additives; K BIOCATALYSIS; K2 Application
CONTROLLED TERMS: **XYLITOL** PREP, D-**XYLOSE**, NON-WOVEN FABRIC SUPPORT FOR CANDIDA TROPICALIS IMMOBILIZATION, D-**GLUCOSE** ADDITION, APPL. SWEETENER SUGAR FUNGUS YEAST (VOL.14, NO.10)

L79 ANSWER 22 OF 37 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT/ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-04060 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Contributions to the biotechnological production of sweeteners from Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni. I. A method for the serial analysis of diterpene glycosides by HPLC; cold methanol extraction of stevioside sweetener from S. rebaudiana cell culture and analysis by modified HPL-chromatography
AUTHOR: Striedner J; Czygan F C; *Braunegg G
LOCATION: Technische Universitaet Graz, Institut fuer Biotechnologie, A-8010 Graz, Petersgasse 12, Austria.
SOURCE: Acta Biotechnol.; (1991) 11, 5, 495-99
CODEN: ACBTDD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A cold extraction procedure was developed for the extraction of stevioside, a non-caloric sweetener, from cell cultures of Stevia rebaudiana. A **glass** column (inner diameter 10 mm) of variable length was filled with a sample (50-1,000 mg) of S. rebaudiana, and connected to a solvent distributor hooked up to a solvent reservoir. Depending on their wt., samples were extracted exhaustively using 100-500 ml cold methanol for 7-8 hr. Since S. rebaudiana cell cultures often produce substances which interfere with stevioside detection, and since very low stevioside concentrations occur in plant cell cultures, the concentrated raw extracts were placed on thin layer aluminum foils (silica gel 60, 20 x 20 cm) and developed in n-butanol-ethyl acetate-2-propanol-water (35:100:60:30). Compounds in the Rf range 0.30-0.55 (diterpene glycosides) were removed and eluted from the silica gel with methanol. The filtered samples were subjected to a modified HPLC procedure using acetonitrile-water (86:14). Using a flow rate of 1 ml/min, the total time per run of 30-60 min was shorter than the time needed for sample preparation. (13 ref)
CLASSIFICATION: J CELL CULTURE; J2 Plant Cell Culture; F FOOD ADDITIVES AND SCP; F1 Food Additives and SCP; C CHEMISTRY; C1 Analysis and Structure
CONTROLLED TERMS: STEVIOSIDE SWEETENER ISOL. FROM STEVIA REBAUDIANA BY COLD METHANOL EXTRACTION, ANALYSIS BY **MODIFIED** HPLC DITERPENE **GLYCOSIDE** PLANT CYCLOALKANE RING-5 RING-6 COND.RING BRIDGE-STRUCT. OLEFIN C-ESTER GLYCOSIDE STEROID TERPENE CHROMATOGRAPHY

L79 ANSWER 23 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:553158 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300556431
TITLE: Scientific and technological aspects of aqueous glasses.
AUTHOR(S): Franks, Felix [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: BioUpdate Foundation, 229 Ballards Lane, 25 The Fountains, London, N3 1NL, UK
bioup@dial.pipex.com
SOURCE: Biophysical Chemistry, (September 2003) Vol. 105, No. 2-3, pp. 251-261. print.

CODEN: BICIAZ. ISSN: 0301-4622.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Nov 2003
Last Updated on STN: 26 Nov 2003

ABSTRACT:The physical nature of a **glass**, as related to stable liquid and crystalline solid phases was defined by Kauzmann in 1948. Since then, ***glass*** research has been almost exclusively confined to inorganic materials. This review aims to demonstrate that many substances, not falling into the category of classical 'materials', can be rendered into amorphous states. In particular, water itself, but also water soluble and water sensitive organic molecules, some of them biomolecules, can be rendered into supersaturated and solid solutions. New ways of studying and applying amorphisation processes have led to major advances in food and pharmaceutical processing aimed mainly at the stabilisation of labile materials. Because of their molecular similarities to water, polyhydroxy compounds are attracting particular interest as potential **matrix** elements in the preparation of glassy products.

CONCEPT CODE: Genetics - General 03502
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines 10062
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Food technology - General and methods 13502
Endocrine - Pituitary 17014
Pharmacology - General 22002

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Foods; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Pharmacology

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
2-(4-nitrophenoxy) tetrahydropyran; DNA; Ficoll; **arabinose**; cyclodextrin; **fructose**; **glucose**; human growth hormone; lactose; maltohexaose; maltotriose; **mannitol**; polyhydroxy compound; raffinose; **ribose**; sorbitol; stachyose; sucrose; trehalose; water; **xylose**

INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment
apomorphization: laboratory techniques

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
aqueous glasses; food processing; pharmaceutical processing

REGISTRY NUMBER: 25702-74-3 (Ficoll)
147-81-9 (**arabinose**)
12619-70-4 (cyclodextrin)
57-48-7Q (**fructose**)
30237-26-4Q (**fructose**)
50-99-7Q (**glucose**)
58367-01-4Q (**glucose**)
12629-01-5 (human growth hormone)
63-42-3 (lactose)
34620-77-4 (maltohexaose)
1109-28-0 (maltotriose)
69-65-8Q (**mannitol**)
87-78-5Q (**mannitol**)
512-69-6 (raffinose)
50-69-1Q (**ribose**)
34466-20-1Q (**ribose**)
93781-19-2Q (**ribose**)

50-70-4 (sorbitol)
470-55-3 (stachyose)
57-50-1 (sucrose)
99-20-7 (trehalose)
7732-18-5 (water)
58-86-6Q (**xylose**)
25990-60-7Q (**xylose**)

L79 ANSWER 24 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:41555 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799333543
TITLE: Optimizing the lyophilization cycle and the consequences of collapse on the pharmaceutical acceptability of Erwinia L-asparaginase.
AUTHOR(S): Adams, Gerald D. J.; Ramsay, J. Richard [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre Applied Microbiol. Research, Porton Down, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1996) Vol. 85, No. 12, pp. 1301-.
CODEN: JPMSAE. ISSN: 0022-3549.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 1997
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1997

ABSTRACT:The antileukemia enzyme, Erwinia L-asparaginase, occurs as a tetramer which can be dissociated by the stresses of lyophilization into four subunits (subunit M-r 34 000 Da). Dissociation can be reduced by adding protectants to the formulation to stabilize the biopolymer, while the product should dry to form a **pharmaceutically** elegant, shelf-stable cake which is readily soluble. Using analytical ultracentrifugation, HPLC, and circular dichroism we have related structural dissociation of the enzyme during lyophilization to biological activity. Additives such as **mannitol** prevent ablation loss of vial contents and dry to form cosmetically elegant cakes but provide little biological protection, since during freezing they crystallize and are removed from the preparation. Excipients persisting throughout the cycle in the amorphous state provide improved biological protection, although high molecular weight compounds such as Dextran (M-r 70 000 Da) are most effective only during product freezing or storage. Low molecular weight sugars are protective throughout the cycle although formulations containing ***monosaccharides*** often exhibit low collapse temperatures (T-c) measured using a freeze-drying microscope or **glass** transition temperatures (T-g') measured by thermal analysis, but these formulations distort as drying progresses to form a collapsed, cosmetically unacceptable cake, with reduced activity, poor stability, a high moisture content, and reduced solubility. Collapse can be avoided by formulating with disaccharides, which display higher T, temperatures than **monosaccharides**, or drying below T-c. Dried samples which persist in the amorphous state can also collapse when stored above their solid-state collapse temperatures when they decay at a faster rate than predicted by Arrhenius kinetics. The solid-state collapse temperature can be significantly decreased by the diffusion of moisture from the stopper into the dry product resulting in an increase in sample water content. Lyophilization cycle times can be reduced by analyzing collapse characteristics so that the relationship between product temperature and chamber pressure can be controlled so that drying rates can be optimized while ensuring that the product does not melt or collapse during sublimation.

CONCEPT CODE: Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
Biophysics - Bioengineering 10511
Enzymes - Methods 10804

Pathology - Therapy 12512
Pharmacology - General 22002
Pharmacology - Drug metabolism and metabolic stimulators 22003
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Pharmacology - Blood and hematopoietic agents 22008
Neoplasms - Therapeutic agents and therapy 24008
Neoplasms - Blood and reticuloendothelial neoplasms 24010
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Methods and Techniques; Pharmacology; Physiology; Tumor Biology

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
L-ASPARAGINASE

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
BACTERIAL L-ASPARAGINASE; DRUG DELIVERY; DRUG FORMULATION; ENZYMOLOGY; LYOPHILIZATION CYCLE; PHARMACEUTICAL ACCEPTABILITY; PHARMACOLOGY

ORGANISM: Classifier
Enterobacteriaceae 06702
Super Taxa
Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods; Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
Erwinia
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

REGISTRY NUMBER: 9015-68-3 (L-ASPARAGINASE)

L79 ANSWER 25 OF 37 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:244957 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198579024953; BA79:24953
TITLE: CHANGES IN ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN AQUEOUS FROZEN PHASE 1. THE MEASUREMENT OF EUTECTIC TEMPERATURE AND COLLAPSE TEMPERATURE AT AMORPHOUS FREEZING.
AUTHOR(S): INOUE M [Reprint author]; SHIMA K; INAZU K
CORPORATE SOURCE: SHIONOGI RES LAB, SHIONOGI CO, LTD, FUKUSHIMA-KU, OSAKA 553, JPN
SOURCE: Yakugaku Zasshi, (1984) Vol. 104, No. 9, pp. 966-972. CODEN: YKKZAJ. ISSN: 0031-6903.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE
ABSTRACT:Changes in the electrical conductivity (conductivity) of various ***drugs*** [nicotinamide, thiamine, dicethiamin, ascorbic acid, glycine, .beta.-alanine, cephalotin, cefamandol, cefazolin, cephaloridine, moxalactam, ***mannitol*** , **glucose**, **xylose** and maltose] in aqueous frozen phase were measured at increasing temperature and the logarithm of the conductivity was plotted against reciprocal of absolute temperature. The change in the conductivity after the frozen solution being led to its eutectic state by either annealing or seeding was examined to obtain eutectic temperature. Investigation disclosed the relationship between collapse temperature (cp) observed during freeze-drying and the change in the conductivity observed in the process of amorphous freezing. Ascorbic acid, ***xylose*** , etc. when subjected to amorphous freezing showed a bend, while cephalothin sodium, cephamandol sodium, etc. exhibited a sharp increase in the conductivity at individual cp. When the curve showed a bend, cp varied with the concentration of **drug**; this dependence of cp upon concentration was not observed in cases when a sharp increase in the conductivity could be observed. The sharp increase in the conductivity could be correlated with an endothermic peak or DSC [differential scanning calorimetry]. Generation of a sharp increase in the conductivity was interpreted to indicate **glass**

transition accompanied with heat absorption in amorphous-frozen state of an aqueous **drug** solution.

CONCEPT CODE: Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Vitamins 10063
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Biophysics - General 10502
Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
External effects - Temperature as a primary variable - cold 10616
Pharmacology - General 22002
Temperature - General measurement and methods 23001
Chemotherapy - General, methods and metabolism 38502

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Methods and Techniques; Pharmacology

INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
NICOTINAMIDE THIAMIN DICETHIAMIN ASCORBIC-ACID GLYCINE BETA ALANINE CEPHALOTHIN CEPHAMANDOL CEFAZOLIN CEPHALORIDINE MOXALACTAM MANNITOL GLUCOSE XYLOSE MALTOSE

REGISTRY NUMBER: 98-92-0 (NICOTINAMIDE)
59-43-8 (THIAMIN)
50-81-7Q (ASCORBIC-ACID)
62624-30-0Q (ASCORBIC-ACID)
56-40-6 (GLYCINE)
107-95-9 (BETA-ALANINE)
153-61-7 (CEPHALOTHIN)
25953-19-9 (CEFAZOLIN)
50-59-9 (CEPHALORIDINE)
64952-97-2 (MOXALACTAM)
69-65-8Q (MANNITOL)
87-78-5Q (MANNITOL)
50-99-7Q (GLUCOSE)
58367-01-4Q (GLUCOSE)
58-86-6Q (XYLOSE)
25990-60-7Q (XYLOSE)
69-79-4 (MALTOSE)
16984-36-4Q (MALTOSE)

L79 ANSWER 26 OF 37 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:157461 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA12624321093Y
TITLE: Preparation of drug nanoparticles by spray drying
AUTHOR(S): Selvaraj, Ulagaraj; Messing, Gary L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Messing, Gary L.
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 9713503 A1 17 Apr 1997
SOURCE: (1997) PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1997:347295
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20020403

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a method for manufg. nanoparticles comprising combining an agent and a **matrix** to form a composite mixt. and spray drying the composite mixt., wherein the nanoparticles are less than about 5000

nm. Suitable agents that can be formulated into nanoparticle include therapeutic and diagnostic agents, cosmetics, dyes, photog. agent, foods, pesticides, among others. Et 3,5-diacetamido-2,4,6-triiodobenzoate 5 g was dissolved in 100 mL DMSO and to this soln., 10 g sucrose dissolved in 10 mL water was added. The soln. was sonicated and then atomized. The atomized droplets were transported through the **glass** tubing at 60-250.degree. to obtain fine particulates.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 63-6

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
nanoparticle drug **matrix** spray drying

REGISTRY NUMBER:
1309-48-4 (Magnesia)
12068-51-8 (Alumina magnesia)
21645-51-2 (Aluminum hydroxide)
50-70-4 (D-**Glucitol**)
50-78-2 (Aspirin)
50-99-7 (D-**Glucose**)
53-86-1 (Indomethacin)
54-21-7 (Sodium salicylate)
57-11-4 (Octadecanoic acid)
57-48-7 (**Fructose**)
57-50-1 (Sucrose)
60-54-8 (Tetracycline)
69-65-8 (D-**Mannitol**)
69-79-4 (Maltose)
79-41-4Q (derivs., polymers)
87-79-6 (L-Sorbose)
112-92-5 (1-Octadecanol)
144-74-1 (Sulfathiazole sodium salt)
149-44-0 (Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate)
471-34-1 (Calcium carbonate)
532-32-1 (Sodium benzoate)
1406-05-9 (Penicillin)
1592-23-0 (Calcium stearate)
2168-75-4 (Ethyl 3,5-diacetamido-2,4,6-triiodobenzoate)
3458-28-4 (**Mannose**)
7447-40-7 (Potassium chloride)
7631-90-5 (Sodium bisulfite)
7647-14-5 (Sodium chloride (NaCl))
7681-57-4 (Sodium metabisulfite)
7727-43-7 (Barium sulfate)
7772-98-7 (Sodium thiosulfate)
9000-01-5 (Gum arabic)
9000-28-6 (Gum ghatti)
9000-30-0 (Guar gum)
9000-36-6 (Karaya gum)
9000-40-2 (Locust bean gum)
9000-65-1 (Tragacanth gum)
9002-88-4 (Polyethylene)
9002-89-5 (Polyvinyl alcohol)
9003-01-4 (Polyacrylic acid)
9003-11-6 (Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer)
9003-39-8 (PVP)
9004-34-6 (Cellulose)
9004-35-7 (Cellulose acetate)
9004-38-0 (Cellulose acetate phthalate)
9004-57-3 (Ethyl cellulose)
9004-64-2 (Hydroxypropyl cellulose)
9004-65-3 (Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose)
9004-67-5 (Methyl cellulose)
9005-25-8 (Starch)
9036-66-2 (Arabinogalactan)
9050-31-1 (Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate)
11099-07-3 (Glycerol stearate)

11138-66-2 (Xanthan gum)
15687-27-1 (Ibuprofen)
18323-44-9 (Clindamycin)
22204-53-1 (Naproxen)
24937-78-8 (Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer)
25213-24-5 (Vinyl alcohol-vinyl acetate copolymer)
29679-58-1 (Fenoprofen)
64044-51-5 (Lactose monohydrate)
REGISTRY NUMBER: 103-90-2; 5965-66-2; 9004-32-4; 9050-04-8

L79 ANSWER 27 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-903162 [82] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-256635
TITLE: Composition useful for preservation of e.g. virus comprises a **bioactive** material prepared by freeze-drying a liquid formulation comprising the material by immersion into a cold fluid.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 **B04** D16
INVENTOR(S): CARPENTER, J F; PHAM, B V; TRUONG-LE, V
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MEDI-N) MEDIMMUNE VACCINES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 103
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003087339	A2	20031023	(200382)*	EN	34	C12N000-00

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003087339	A2	WO 2003-US11447	20030410

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-372242P 20020411
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: C12N000-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO2003087339 A UPAB: 20031223
NOVELTY - A composition comprising a **bioactive** material is prepared by a process involving:
(1) spraying a liquid formulation comprising the material to form droplets;
(2) freezing the droplets by immersion into a cold fluid; and
(3) drying the droplets to form powder particles.
The **bioactive** material comprises virus, bacteria, cell, or liposomes. An average physical size of the powder particles is 0.5 - 20 micro m.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for an apparatus for preparation of spray freeze dried particles for pulmonary administration comprising: the liquid formulation; nozzle for spraying the liquid formulation to form droplets; cold fluid into which the droplets are immersed to form frozen droplets (1 - 20 micro m); and a drying chamber for drying the frozen droplets.
ACTIVITY - Virucide.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

USE - For preservation and pulmonary administration of **bioactive** materials such as bacteria, cell, liposomes, virus (e.g. influenza virus, parainfluenza virus, human metapneumovirus, respiratory syncitial virus, corona virus family members, herpes simplex virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) virus, cytomegalo virus, or Epstein-Barr virus) (claimed) for treatment of disorders associated with e.g. cold or flu. Used as vaccine.

ADVANTAGE - The composition exhibits improved stability and enhances shelf-life of sensitive biological materials in storage at temperature above freezing (e.g. at 25 deg. C for at least 1 year, or at 4 deg. C for more than 2 years) as the moisture content of the particles is 1 - 5 wt.%. Spray freeze-drying reduces heat stress by processing formulations in a cold environment and providing surface to volume ratio favorable to quick drying. The particles have an average aerodynamic size of 0.5 - 10 (preferably 3) micro m; an average physical diameter of 1 - 20 micro m, and a density less than 0.9 (preferably 0.5 - 0.2) g/cc, hence the **bioactive** material can reach the alveolar sacs deep in the lungs.

Dwg.0/7

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B04-C03; B04-N02; B07-A02A; B07-A02B; B10-A07; B10-E04C; B14-A02; B14-S11; B14-S11A; D05-H07

L79 ANSWER 28 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-903160 [82] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-256633
TITLE: Dry foam composition useful for preservation of **bioactive** material comprises material prepared by cooling a formulation of the material, **polyol** or polymer; and expanding the formulation followed by drying.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 **B04** D16
INVENTOR(S): TRUONG-LE, V; VU, T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MEDI-N) MEDIMMUNE VACCINES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 103
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003087327	A2	20031023	(200382)*	EN	36	C12N000-00
US 2003219475	A1	20031127	(200402)			A61K039-245

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003087327	A2	WO 2003-US10989	20030410
US 2003219475	A1 Provisional	US 2002-372236P	20020411
		US 2003-412630	20030410

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-372236P 20020411; US 2003-412630 20030410
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K039-245; C12N000-00

SECONDARY: A61K009-127; A61K039-12; A61K039-145; A61K039-215; A61K039-23; A61K039-235

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2003087327 A UPAB: 20031223

NOVELTY - A stable dry foam composition comprising a **bioactive** material is prepared by:

(1) cooling a formulation of the material, **polyol** or polymer;

(2) expanding the formulation; and

(3) drying the foam by evaporation, freezing or sublimation.

The **bioactive** material comprises a lipid membrane.

ACTIVITY - Virucide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

USE - For preservation of **bioactive** materials such as peptides, proteins, hormones, nucleic acids, antibodies, bacteria, cell suspensions, platelets, liposomes, and viruses (e.g. influenza virus, parainfluenza virus, Adenoassociated virus, adenovirus, human metapneumovirus, respiratory syncitial virus, corona virus family members, herpes simplex virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) virus, cytomegalo virus, or Epstein-Barr virus) in lyophilized dry form (claimed) useful as vaccine for treatment of disorders associated with e.g. cold or flu.

ADVANTAGE - The dry foam composition has a moisture content of (0.1 - 5)% and remains stable for at least 1 year in storage at 25 deg. C. The composition is ground powder having an average particle size of 0.1 - 100 (preferably 50 - 100) micro m, hence can reach alveolar sac of the lungs easily and effectively.

Dwg.0/8

FILE SEGMENT: CPI

FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN

MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-N02; B07-A02A; B07-A02B; B10-A07; B10-E04C; B11-C09; B12-M05; B12-M06; B14-A02; B14-S11; B14-S11A; D05-H07

L79 ANSWER 29 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-903074 [82] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-256547

TITLE: Composition useful for preservation of e.g. virus comprises a **bioactive** material prepared by freeze-drying a liquid formulation comprising the material by immersion into a cold fluid.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 **B04** D16

INVENTOR(S): CARPENTER, J F; PHAM, B V; TRUONG-LE, V

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MEDI-N) MEDIMMUNE VACCINES INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 103

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003086443	A1	20031023	(200382)*	EN	35	A61K035-78

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003086443	A1	WO 2003-US11405	20030410

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-372175P 20020411
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K035-78
SECONDARY: A61K031-70
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO2003086443 A UPAB: 20031223
NOVELTY - A composition of particles comprising a **bioactive** material is prepared by:
(1) spraying a liquid formulation comprising the material to form droplets;
(2) freezing the droplets by immersion into a cold fluid; and
(3) drying the droplets to form powder particles, where an average physical size of the particles is 10 - 200 (preferably 20) micro m, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an apparatus for preparation of spray freeze-dried particles for intranasal administration comprising:
(1) the liquid formulation;
(2) nozzle for spraying the liquid formulation to form droplets;
(3) cold fluid into which the droplets are immersed to form frozen droplets (10 - 200 micro m); and
(4) a drying chamber for drying the frozen droplets to form particles having average aerodynamic size of 10 - 150 micro m.
ACTIVITY - Virucide.
No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.
No biological data given.
USE - The composition of particles is used for preservation and intranasal administration of **bioactive** materials such as peptide, polypeptide, protein, nucleic acid, bacteria, antibody, cell, liposome, and virus (e.g. influenza virus, parainfluenza virus, human metapneumovirus, respiratory syncitial virus, corona virus family members, herpes simplex virus, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) virus, cytomegalovirus, or Epstein-Barr virus) (claimed); for treating disorders associated with e.g. cold or flu.
ADVANTAGE - The composition exhibits improved stability and enhances shelf-life of sensitive biological materials in storage at temperature above freezing (e.g. at 25 deg. C for at least 1 year, or at 4 deg. C for more than 2 years) as the moisture content of the particles is 1 - 5 wt.%. Spray freeze-drying reduces heat stress by processing formulations in a cold environment and providing surface to volume ratio favorable to quick drying. The particles have an average aerodynamic size of 10 - 200 (preferably 20) micro m; an average physical diameter of 10 - 200 micro m, and a density of less than 0.9 (preferably 0.5 - 0.2) g/cc, hence the **bioactive** material can reach the alveolar sacs deep in the lungs.
Dwg.0/7
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B04-B01B; B04-C01; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-D01; B04-E01; B04-F01; B04-F10; B04-F11; B04-G01; B04-N02; B04-N04; B05-A01B; B05-B01B; B05-B01P; B05-B02C; B05-C01; B05-C03; B05-C04; B05-C08; B07-A02A; B07-A02B; B07-D09; B10-A03; B10-A07; B10-A09A; B10-A09B; B10-A22; B10-B02J; B10-C04E; B10-D03; B10-E04C; B10-E04D; B10-G02; B11-C05; B11-C09; B12-M09; B12-M11F; B12-M11G; B14-S11A; D05-H07; D05-H11

L79 ANSWER 30 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-636536 [60] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-173927

TITLE: Solid pharmaceutical composition for parenteral administration of e.g. analgesic, comprises coated inner **matrix** coated that disintegrates upon contact with animal tissue or tissue fluids.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 **B07** D22

INVENTOR(S): BUCH-RASMUSSEN, T; HANSEN, H E; SABRA, M C; RASMUSSEN, T B

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BUCH-I) BUCH-RASMUSSEN T; (HANS-I) HANSEN H E; (SABR-I) SABRA M C; (NOVO) NOVO NORDISK AS

COUNTRY COUNT: 102

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003051328	A1	20030626	(200360)*	EN	51	A61K009-00
US 2003161881	A1	20030828	(200363)			A61K009-22

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003051328	A1	WO 2002-DK865	20021217
US 2003161881	A1 Provisional	US 2001-342065P	20011219
		US 2002-322143	20021218

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DK 2001-1901 20011218

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K009-00; A61K009-22

SECONDARY: A61K009-14; A61K009-36; A61K038-28; A61K047-14

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO2003051328 A UPAB: 20030919

NOVELTY - A solid pharmaceutical composition comprises an inner **matrix** comprising therapeutic agent(s), and biodegradable and water-impermeable coating covering part of the surface of the composition. The inner **matrix** disintegrates upon contact with animal tissue or tissue fluids.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for manufacturing the above composition by coating a mold with a biodegradable polymer, melting and injecting an inner **matrix** comprising a therapeutic agent(s) into the mold, hardening the mold, and cutting the resulting rod into elongated compositions.

USE - For parenteral administration of therapeutic agents, e.g. analgesics, antianxiety drugs, antiarthritic drugs, **antibiotic** agents, anticholinergics, antidepressants, antidiabetics, antiemetics, antihistaminics, antihypertensive agents, antiinflammatory drugs, antimigraine agents, antiparkinsonism agents, antipasmodesics, antipsychotics, antithrombotic agents, antiviral agents, appetite suppressants, blood factors, cardiovascular drugs, cerebral vasodilators, chemotherapeutic drugs, cholinergic agonists, contraceptives, coronary agents, diuretics, hormonal agents, immunosuppressive agents, growth factors, narcotic antagonists, opiods, peripheral asodilators, tranquilizers, vaccines, immunogenic agents, or immunizing agents. The therapeutic agent also includes hormones, lipids, nucleic acids, nucleotides, oligonucleotides, oligosaccharides, organics, peptides, mimetics, antibodies, peptides, polysaccharides, or protein; or

coagulation factors such as FVII, and FVIII, GLP-1, EPO, TPO, interferon or their derivatives. It is for parenteral injection in an animal consisting of fish, birds, molluscs, reptiles, or mammals including human. It is used for immunization (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - By providing a disintegratable and/or soluble inner **matrix**, the rate of release of the drug can be controlled, thus providing a more constant release rate. The whole composition is broken down completely in the tissue within short period than to the time required for release of the therapeutic agent. Surgery is not required to remove the composition after release of the therapeutic agent, and local irritation cased by the composition is a very limited. The composition can penetrate the epidermis or mucosa of a human being at a force of less 5 N without or with the use of trocar of syringe.

Dwg.0/9

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B02-Z; B04-B01B; B04-B03B; B04-B03C; B04-C01; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-D01; B04-E01; B04-G01; B04-H01; B04-H05; B04-H06; B04-H07; B04-H19; B04-J01; B04-J03; B04-N02; B04-N04; B05-B01P; B07-A02B; B10-A07; B10-C04E; B12-M05; B12-M10C; B14-A02; B14-C01; B14-C03; B14-C09; B14-E05; B14-E12; B14-F01; B14-F02B; B14-F02D; B14-F02D1; B14-F04; B14-G01; B14-G02; B14-G03; B14-J01A3; B14-J01B4; B14-J02A1; B14-J02B1; B14-J05D; B14-J07; B14-L06; B14-L09; B14-N16; B14-P01; B14-S11; D09-C04

L79 ANSWER 31 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-605712 [57] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1992-090052 [12]; 1993-312039 [40]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-164834
TITLE: Method of processing collagen based tissues e.g. skin and blood vessels for transplantation involves procuring and processing the tissue to remove cellular components.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 **B04 B05** D16 D22 E19
INVENTOR(S): CAMPO, A A D; COLEMAN, C; GRIFFEY, E S; LIVESEY, S A; NAG, A; NICHOLS, K B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LIFE-N) LIFECELL CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 2003035843	A1	20030220	(200357)*		19	C12N005-08

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003035843	A1	CIP of	US 1990-581584	19900912
		CIP of	US 1991-709504	19910603
		CIP of	US 1992-835138	19920212
		CIP of	US 1993-4752	19930202
		Cont of	US 1994-227264	19940413
		Cont of	US 1996-759801	19961203
			US 2002-165790	20020607

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 2003035843	A1	CIP of	US 5336616

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-227264 19940413; US 1990-581584 19900912; US 1991-709504 19910603; US 1992-835138 19920212; US 1993-4752 19930202; US 1996-759801 19961203; US 2002-165790 20020607
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: C12N005-08
SECONDARY: A61K035-30; A61K035-32; A61K035-34; A61K035-44
BASIC ABSTRACT:
US2003035843 A UPAB: 20030906
NOVELTY - A method of processing collagen based tissue comprising procuring and processing the tissue to remove cellular components, is new.
USE - For processing collagen based tissue (e.g. skin, blood vessels, heart valves, ligaments, tendons, bone, cartilage, duramater, nerves and other similar tissues derived from one or more mammals) for transplantation (claimed) useful to generate a transplantable biological tissue graft.
ADVANTAGE - The method combines both biochemical and physical processing steps to achieve the ideal features of template function such that the tissue graft can be remodeled for long-term maintenance by the host. The transplantable biological tissue graft generated by the process provides an extracellular protein and collagen **matrix**, which can be remodelled and repaired by the host, provides an intact basement membrane for secure reattachment of viable endothelial cells, does not elicit an immune response by the host, does not calcify, and can be stored and transported at ambient temperature.
Dwg.0/0
FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A03-C01; A12-V02; B01-D02; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-F01; B04-L01; B04-N04; B05-A01B; B05-A03A; B05-B02A3; B05-C01; B05-C03; B05-C07; B05-C08; B06-A01; B06-A02; B06-D09; B06-E05; B07-A02A; B07-A02B; B07-D03; B07-D09; B07-D10; B07-D13; B07-F01; B09-D01; B10-A07; B10-A09A; B10-A10; B10-A13D; B10-A17; B10-B01B; B10-B02D; B10-B02J; B10-B03B; B10-C03; B10-D01; B10-D03; B10-E02; B10-E04C; B11-A; B11-B; B11-C08D; B11-C09; D05-A02; D05-H01; D05-H08; D05-H13; E06-H; E07-H; E09-D01; E10-A07; E10-A09B1; E10-A13B2; E10-A17B; E10-B01C1; E10-B02D1; E10-B02D6; E10-B02E; E10-B03B1; E10-C02A; E10-C03; E10-C04J2U; E10-D01D; E10-E02D5; E31-H05; E31-K05D; E32-A04

L79 ANSWER 32 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-479639 [51] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-136479
TITLE: Vitrification of natural or engineered tissue or organ other than blood vessel involves immersing tissue in cryoprotectant solutions with increasing concentrations and cooling to below **glass** transition temperature.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 D22 E19 G04 J07
INVENTOR(S): BROCKBANK, K G M; KHIRABADI, B S; SONG, Y C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ORGA-N) ORGAN RECOVERY SYSTEMS; (ORGA-N) ORGAN RECOVERY SYSTEMS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2002032225	A2	20020425	(200251)*	EN	32	A01N001-02

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2002011792 A 20020429 (200255) A01N001-02
EP 1326492 A2 20030716 (200347) EN A01N001-02
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002032225	A2	WO 2001-US32415	20011018
AU 2002011792	A	AU 2002-11792	20011018
EP 1326492	A2	EP 2001-979871	20011018
		WO 2001-US32415	20011018

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2002011792	A	Based on	WO 2002032225
EP 1326492	A2	Based on	WO 2002032225

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-691197 20001019
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A01N001-02
BASIC ABSTRACT:
WO 200232225 A UPAB: 20020812
NOVELTY - A natural or engineered tissue or organ other than a blood vessel is vitrified by:
(i) immersing it in a series of solutions having increasing concentrations of cryoprotectant to achieve a cryoprotectant concentration for vitrification;
(ii) rapidly cooling to between -80 deg. C and the **glass** transition temperature (Tg); and
(iii) further cooling to below Tg.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Vitrification of a natural or engineered tissue or organ other than a blood vessel comprises:
(i) immersing the tissue (3) or organ in a series of solutions having increasing concentrations of cryoprotectant and each having a temperature above -15 deg. C;
(ii) cooling the tissue of organ at 2.5-100 deg. C per minute from a temperature above -15 deg. C to between -80 deg. C and the Tg; and
(iii) further cooling at average rate less than 30 deg. C per minute from between -80 deg. C and the Tg to below the Tg to vitrify the tissue or organ.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for removing a tissue or organ other than a blood from vitrification in a solution containing cryoprotectant by:
(a) warming the vitrified tissue or organ in a solution containing cryoprotectant at an average rate of 20-40 deg. C per minute to between -80 deg. C and the Tg;
(b) further warming in the solution at an average rate of 200-300 deg. C per minute to a temperature above -75 deg. C; and
(c) immersing the tissue or organ in a series of solutions having decreasing concentrations of cryoprotectant.
USE - For vitrifying a natural or engineered tissue or organ other than a blood vessel, particularly musculoskeletal tissue, cartilage, menisci, muscles, ligaments, tendons, skin, cardiovascular tissue, heart

valves, myocardium, periodontal tissue, glandular tissue, islets of Lange, cornea, ureter, urethra, pancreas, bladder, kidney, breast, liver, intestine or heart.

ADVANTAGE - The vitrification method results in a greater number or percentage of viable cells in a tissue or organ sample, compared to conventional cryopreservation techniques. It results in tissue or organ samples having at least 50% viable cells.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a perfusion system that can be used in the invention.

Tissue 3

Dwg.1/4

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; GI; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V; A12-V02; D09-A; E05-G09D; E07-A02A; E07-A02D; E07-A02H; E07-D03; E07-D04A; E10-A07; E10-A10A; E10-A13B2; E10-A22E; E10-B02D4; E10-B02D6; E10-C04J2U; E10-D03C1; E10-D03C3; E10-E02E1; E10-E04G; E10-E04H; E10-E04J; E10-E04L1; E10-E04L2; E10-E04M4; E10-H04C4; E31-H05; E33-B; E33-C; E33-E; E34-B03; G04-B; G04-B01; J07-D

L79 ANSWER 33 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-502406 [55] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-514226 [56]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-372640
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-151043
TITLE: Hybrid composition used for e.g. bone repair, comprises water-based liquid component comprising cationic polymers and mono-phosphate salt, and powder component comprising calcium phosphate sources.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 **B07** D22 E19 P34
INVENTOR(S): CHAPUT, C; CHENITE, A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BIOS-N) BIO SYNTECH CANADA INC; (BIOS-N) BIOSYNTECH CANADA INC; (CHAP-I) CHAPUT C; (CHEN-I) CHENITE A
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2001041822	A1	20010614	(200155)*	EN	80	A61L024-00
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
AU 2001019792	A	20010618	(200161)			A61L024-00
EP 1255576	A1	20021113	(200282)	EN		A61L024-00
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR						
EP 1255576	B1	20030820	(200356)	EN		A61L024-00
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR						
US 2003158302	A1	20030821	(200356)			C08K005-49
DE 60004710	E	20030925	(200371)			A61L024-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001041822	A1	WO 2000-CA1492	20001208
AU 2001019792	A	AU 2001-19792	20001208
EP 1255576	A1	EP 2000-982802	20001208
		WO 2000-CA1492	20001208

EP 1255576	B1	EP 2000-982802	20001208
		WO 2000-CA1492	20001208
US 2003158302	A1	WO 2000-CA1492	20001208
		US 2002-149053	20021203
DE 60004710	E	DE 2000-604710	20001208
		EP 2000-982802	20001208
		WO 2000-CA1492	20001208

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001019792	A	Based on	WO 2001041822
EP 1255576	A1	Based on	WO 2001041822
EP 1255576	B1	Based on	WO 2001041822
DE 60004710	E	Based on	EP 1255576
		Based on	WO 2001041822

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-169954P 19991209
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61L024-00; C08K005-49
SECONDARY: A61K009-00; A61K047-36; A61L024-08; A61L027-20; A61L027-24; A61L027-32; A61L027-52; C08K003-10; C08K003-26; C08K003-32; C08L005-08

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200141822 A UPAB: 20031105

NOVELTY - Hybrid composition (A) comprises:

(1) a water-based, thermo-gelling liquid comprising at least one water soluble cationic polymer, organic monophosphate source and optionally one water soluble organic monosulfonate, monosulfate or monocarboxylate source, and

(2) a solid component having calcium, fluoride, strontium, carbonate, and/or phosphate salt.

The composition gels at body temperature.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - In situ self forming mineral polymer hybrid composition (A) comprises:

(1) a water-based, thermo-gelling liquid comprising at least one water soluble cationic polymer, organic monophosphate source and optionally one water soluble organic monosulfonate, monosulfate or monocarboxylate source, and having a pH of 6.5-7.4; and

(2) a solid component having calcium, fluoride, strontium, carbonate, and/or phosphate salt.

The composition gels at body temperature.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the preparation of (A) which comprises:

(a) preparing a first water-based liquid sub-component comprising hydrosoluble cationic polymer and at least 0.5% w/v chitosan, where the first sub-component is stable at below 10 deg. C;

(b) preparing a second water-based liquid sub-component comprising at least one organic monophosphate source, and optionally a water-soluble organic monosulfonate, monosulfate, or monocarboxylate source;

(c) preparing the solid component;

(d) homogeneously mixing the second liquid sub-component and the solid component to form a dispersion that is stable at room temperature or below, and

(e) mixing the first liquid sub-component with the dispersion.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The composition is used for repair, regeneration, filling, and replacement of mammalian or human hard tissues e.g. bone, dentine, and enamel (claimed); as well as delivering drugs or bioreactive reagents to these tissues. Particularly, the composition can be injected into a defect, cavity, or interface of a body tissue e.g. a cancellous, cortical,

or corticocancellous bone or hyaline or fibro-cartilage tissue (claimed). It may also be injected to the metaphysis or diaphysis of a bone or fractured bone (claimed). The composition is also used to retain orthopedic devices e.g. pin, prosthesis, and biodegradable fixation. It may also be used in orthopedic, plastic, cranio-maxillofacial, or dental surgery (claimed). It is also used in solitary bone lesions such as those observed in osteomyelitis, round cell lesions, fibrous displasia, bone cyst, chondromyxioid fibroma, osteosarcoma, non-ossifying sarcoma, endochondroma, chondroblastoma, and joint revision osteolysis. It is further applied at the interface with prosthesis or implant such as prosthetic joint (hip or knee) or a screw (pedicular).

ADVANTAGE - The composition forms a consistent gel-looking material at 37 deg. C and 100% humidity. It can be remolded in situ and is resorbable.

Dwg.0/17

FILE SEGMENT: CPI GMPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V02; B04-C02A; B04-C02E3; B04-C03A; B04-H06A; B04-J01; B04-N02; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-A03; B05-B01P; B05-C04; B05-C05; B07-A02B; B07-D11; B10-A07; B10-A09A; B10-B03B; B10-E04C; B11-C04A; B14-N01; D09-C01D; E05-B01; E05-G; E10-A07; E10-C04J2; E10-C04L1; E31-K05B; E31-K05C; E33-D; E34-B02; E34-D03; E35-C; E35-K04

L79 ANSWER 34 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-006946 [01] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-001620
TITLE: Solid pharmaceutical compositions for parenteral injection, comprising a binder and therapeutic agent(s) e.g. insulin, can be injected without cannulae and are stable long-term, solid and moldable.
DERWENT CLASS: **B07**
INVENTOR(S): AASMUL, S; BUCH-RASMUSSEN, T; FLINK, J M; HANSEN, P; JUUL-MORTENSEN, C; POULSEN, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NOVO) NOVO NORDISK AS
COUNTRY COUNT: 93
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2000062759	A1	20001026	(200101)*	EN	40	A61K009-14
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW						
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
AU 2000039574	A	20001102	(200107)			
EP 1173151	A1	20020123	(200214)	EN		A61K009-14
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI						
JP 2002542183	W	20021210	(200301)		51	A61K009-14
EP 1173151	B1	20030709	(200353)	EN		A61K009-14
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE						
DE 60003803	E	20030814	(200361)			A61K009-14

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000062759	A1	WO 2000-DK184	20000413
AU 2000039574	A	AU 2000-39574	20000413

EP 1173151	A1	EP 2000-918719	20000413
		WO 2000-DK184	20000413
JP 2002542183	W	JP 2000-611896	20000413
		WO 2000-DK184	20000413
EP 1173151	B1	EP 2000-918719	20000413
		WO 2000-DK184	20000413
DE 60003803	E	DE 2000-603803	20000413
		EP 2000-918719	20000413
		WO 2000-DK184	20000413

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000039574	A	Based on	WO 2000062759
EP 1173151	A1	Based on	WO 2000062759
JP 2002542183	W	Based on	WO 2000062759
EP 1173151	B1	Based on	WO 2000062759
DE 60003803	E	Based on	EP 1173151
		Based on	WO 2000062759

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DK 1999-514 19990416
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A61K009-14
SECONDARY: A61J003-02; A61K038-00; A61K038-28; A61K047-10; A61K047-26; A61M005-142; A61P005-50

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200062759 A UPAB: 20001230

NOVELTY - Solid pharmaceutical compositions for parenteral injection comprising a binder and at least one therapeutic agent consisting of at least one dosage, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - New pharmaceutical compositions for parenteral injection comprises a binder that constitutes at least 0.5 weight % of the composition. The composition comprises at least one binding agent that is a carbohydrate and optionally at least one non-crystallization agent, and forms an amorphous **matrix**.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) methods for preparing solid pharmaceutical compositions for parenteral injection; and

(2) devices containing the above-described solid pharmaceutical compositions adapted for injection through the epidermis or mucosa.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic; tranquilizer; antiarthritics; antibacterial; antidepressant; antidiabetics; antiemetic; hypotensive; antiinflammatory; antimigraine; antiparkinsonian; thrombolytic; antiviral; anorectic; cardiant; vasodilator; contraceptive; diuretic; hormonal; immunosuppressant; immunomodulator. No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine; narcotic antagonist.

USE - The parenteral injection compositions are used to administer analgesics, anxiolytics, anti-arthritics, **antibiotics**, anticholinergics, antidepressants, antidiabetics, anti-emetics, antihistaminics, antihypertensives, anti-inflammatories, antimigraine agents, antiparkinsonism agents, antipasmodesics, antipsychotics, antithrombotics, antivirals, appetite suppressants, blood factors, cardiovascular drugs, cerebral vasodilators, chemotherapeutics, cholinergic agonists, contraceptives, coronary agents, diuretics, hormonal agents, immunosuppressants, growth factors, narcotic antagonists, opioids, peripheral vasodilators, tranquilizers, vaccines, immunogenic agents, immunizing agents, hormones, lipids, nucleic acids, nucleotides, oligonucleotides, oligosaccharides, organics, peptidomimetics, antibodies, peptides, polysaccharides, proteins, peptides, polypeptides, growth factors or blood factor, particularly insulin, glucagon, growth hormone, growth factors such as FVII or FVIII, GLP-1, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, interferon or their derivatives (claimed). They may be

used for immunization (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The compositions can be injected without the use of cannulae. They are long-term stable, solid and moldable. They have sufficient strength for parenteral injection but have a large content of therapeutic agent. They are particularly suitable for patients requiring frequent medication. They can be administered using epidermal or mucosal injection devices that provide easy, rapid and essentially painless injection. The avoidance of needles eliminates one source for cross-contamination in hospitals. They are stable long-term, even at ambient temperature and do not require special storage conditions. They are stable at ambient temperature in terms of compressive strength, the glassy nature of the binder and the geometry.

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-B01B; B04-B03B; B04-B04D2; B04-D01; B04-E01; B04-G01; B04-H05; B04-H06; B04-H07; B04-H19; B04-J01; B04-J03A; B04-J03B; B04-J05; B04-N04; B11-B; B11-C04; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-C01; B14-C03; B14-C09; B14-D01; B14-E05; B14-E12; B14-F01; B14-F02; B14-F02B; B14-F02D; B14-F02D1; B14-F04; B14-G02; B14-G03; B14-J01A3; B14-J01B3; B14-J01B4; B14-L01; B14-L06; B14-L09; B14-N08; B14-P01; B14-S04; B14-S11

L79 ANSWER 35 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-482716 [42] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-145245
TITLE: Barrier method for preserving biological solutions or suspensions by vitrification.
DERWENT CLASS: **B04** C07 D16 D22
INVENTOR(S): BRACKEN, K R; BRONSHTEIN, V; LIVERS, R K; WILLIAMS, D R
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UVPR-N) UNIVERSAL PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGIES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 91
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2000040696	A1	20000713	(200042)*	EN	28	C12N001-04
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW						
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW						
AU 2000024895	A	20000724	(200052)			C12N001-04
US 6306345	B1	20011023	(200165)			B01J019-00
EP 1141232	A1	20011010	(200167)	EN		C12N001-04
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL RO SI						
JP 2002534079	W	20021015	(200282)		40	C12N001-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000040696	A1		WO 2000-US142	20000105
AU 2000024895	A		AU 2000-24895	20000105
US 6306345	B1	Provisional	US 1998-84451P	19980506
		Provisional	US 1999-114774P	19990105
		Provisional	US 1999-114775P	19990105
			US 1999-306137	19990506
EP 1141232	A1		EP 2000-903099	20000105

	WO 2000-US142	20000105
JP 2002534079 W	JP 2000-592394	20000105
	WO 2000-US142	20000105

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000024895	A	Based on	WO 2000040696
EP 1141232	A1	Based on	WO 2000040696
JP 2002534079	W	Based on	WO 2000040696

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-306137 19990506; US 1999-114774P 19990105; US 1999-114775P 19990105; US 1998-84451P 19980506

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: B01J019-00; C12N001-00; C12N001-04
SECONDARY: A61G010-02; A61J003-00; A61J003-02; B01B001-00; C12M001-00; C12M001-33; C12N009-00

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 200040696 A UPAB: 20000905

NOVELTY - A barrier method for preserving a biological solution or suspension as a powder, comprising: (a) drying the biological solution or suspension in a chamber by boiling under vacuum at a temperature in a range of -15 to 70 deg. C to form a mechanically-stable foam; and (b) crushing the mechanically-stable foam to form a powder.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a barrier method for preparing a powdered formulation of preserved biological materials, comprising: (a) drying at least two solutions or suspensions containing a biological material by boiling under vacuum to form at least two mechanically-stable foams; crushing the mechanically-stable foams to form at least two powders; and (b) mixing the powders containing the biological materials to form a powdered formulation, wherein the biological materials are barrier-protected against exposure to an outside environment throughout the drying, crushing and mixing steps; and

(2) an integrated apparatus for drying and crushing a biological solution or suspension, comprising a chamber having a heater and a cooler and a thermostat for regulating chamber temperature, a vacuum pump and a pressure-release valve for regulating chamber pressure, and a means for crushing a mechanically-stable porous foam.

USE - The method may be used to preserve biological solutions and suspensions containing peptides, proteins, antibodies, (co)enzymes, vitamins, serums, vaccines, viruses, liposomes, cells and some multicellular specimens.

Dwg.0/2

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B03-L; B04-B04D4; B04-F01; B04-F11; B04-G01; B04-L01; B04-N04; B12-M11F; C03-L; C04-B04D4; C04-F01; C04-F11; C04-G01; C04-L01; C04-N04; C12-M11F; D05-A02A; D05-A02C; D05-H07; D05-H08; D05-H11; D09-A02

L79 ANSWER 36 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-039497 [03] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-032238 [03]; 1998-110384 [10]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-010346
TITLE: Preserving biological samples such as viruses, cells and small multicellular specimens.
DERWENT CLASS: **B04** D16 D22
INVENTOR(S): BRONSHTEIN, V
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UVPR-N) UNIVERSAL PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGIES INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
ZA 9810789	A	19990929	(200003)*		21	C12N000-00
US 6509146	B1	20030121	(200309)			A01N001-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
ZA 9810789	A		ZA 1998-10789	19981125
US 6509146	B1	Provisional	US 1996-18573P	19960529
		Provisional	US 1996-21796P	19960715
		CIP of	US 1997-785472	19970117
		CIP of	US 1997-785473	19970117
			US 1997-979458	19971126

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 6509146	B1	CIP of	US 5766520

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-979458 19971126; US 1996-18573P 19960529; US 1996-21796P 19960715; US 1997-785472 19970117; US 1997-785473 19970117
INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
MAIN: A01N001-00; C12N000-00
SECONDARY: A01N001-02; A61K000-00; C12Q000-00
BASIC ABSTRACT:
ZA 9810789 A UPAB: 20030206
NOVELTY - Preserving a biological sample comprises drying the sample by boiling under a vacuum at -15 to 70 deg. C to form a mechanically stable foam which will not collapse for at least 1 hour at -20 deg. C under vacuum.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) a method of preserving a biological sample comprising:

(i) primary drying of the sample by boiling under a vacuum at -15 to 70 deg. C to form a mechanically stable foam; and

(ii) secondary drying of the foam for at least 12 hours under vacuum at 0 to 100 deg. C (the drying temperature is greater than the selected storage temperature within a range of 0 to 70 deg. C);

(2) a method of preserving a biological sample comprising:

(i) primary drying of the sample by boiling under a vacuum at -15 to 70 deg. C to form a mechanically stable foam;

(ii) secondary drying of the foam under vacuum at 0 to 100 deg. C for a period of time sufficient to increase the **glass** transition temperature of the material to a point above a selected storage temperature within a range of 0 to 70 deg. C; and

(iii) cooling the material to a temperature less than or equal to the selected storage temperature;

(3) a foam comprising a biologically active material and a **polyol** protectant, in which the foam is a mechanically stable porous structure comprising a thin amorphous film, which will not collapse for at least 1 hour when stored at -20 deg. C under vacuum; and

(4) a composition of protected biologically active material in the **vitreous** state, produced by:

(i) primary drying of a biologically active material by boiling under a vacuum to form a mechanically stable foam;

(ii) secondary drying of the foam for a period of time sufficient to

increase the **glass** transition temperature of the material to a point above a selected storage temperature within the range of 0-70 deg. C; and

(iii) cooling the material to a temperature of less than or equal to the storage temperature.

USE - The methods can be used for preserving solutions and suspensions containing biologically active molecules, viruses (e.g. vaccines), cells and small multicellular specimens. The methods can be used for long-term storage of these labile biological materials at ambient temperatures in dehydrated, very viscous amorphous liquid or **glass** state. The preservation and storage of these materials is important for food and microbiological industries, agriculture, medical and research purposes.

ADVANTAGE - The methods provide long-term storage of labile biological materials at ambient temperatures. Dehydrated reagents, materials and cells have reduced weight and require reduced space for storage and increased stability.

Dwg.0/6

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: B04-B04L; B04-B04M; B04-C01; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-F01; B11-B; B11-C06; B11-C08E1; B11-C09; B12-M06; D05-A01C; D05-A03A; D05-H01; D05-H07; D05-H08; D05-H10; D05-H13; D09-C

L79 ANSWER 37 OF 37 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-105991 [09] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-031695
TITLE: New **modified glycoside**(s) having good solvent properties - useful, e.g. in solid delivery systems for dissolution, encapsulation, storage and delivering therapeutic molecules.
DERWENT CLASS: A60 **B07** C07 D16 D25 E13 G02
INVENTOR(S): COLACO, C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (QUAD-N) QUADRANT HOLDINGS CAMBRIDGE LTD; (ELAN-N) ELAN DRUG DELIVERY LTD; (COLA-I) COLACO C
COUNTRY COUNT: 84
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9901463	A2	19990114	(199909)*	EN	37	C07H000-00
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW						
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW						
AU 9882299	A	19990125	(199923)			C07H000-00
EP 994887	A2	20000426	(200025)	EN		C07H001-00
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE						
US 2002009464	A1	20020124	(200210)			A61K038-43
JP 2002510316	W	20020402	(200225)		34	C07H015-04
EP 994887	B1	20021127	(200279)	EN		C07H001-00
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE						
DE 69809746	E	20030109	(200312)			C07H001-00
ES 2187038	T3	20030516	(200337)			C07H001-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9901463	A2	WO 1998-GB1962	19980703

AU 9882299	A		AU 1998-82299	19980703
EP 994887	A2		EP 1998-932361	19980703
			WO 1998-GB1962	19980703
US 2002009464	A1	Provisional	US 1997-51727P	19970703
		Cont of	WO 1998-GB1962	19980703
		Cont of	US 1998-111925	19980708
			US 2001-923023	20010806
JP 2002510316	W		WO 1998-GB1962	19980703
			JP 1999-506677	19980703
EP 994887	B1		EP 1998-932361	19980703
			WO 1998-GB1962	19980703
DE 69809746	E		DE 1998-609746	19980703
			EP 1998-932361	19980703
			WO 1998-GB1962	19980703
ES 2187038	T3		EP 1998-932361	19980703

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9882299	A	Based on	WO 9901463
EP 994887	A2	Based on	WO 9901463
JP 2002510316	W	Based on	WO 9901463
EP 994887	B1	Based on	WO 9901463
DE 69809746	E	Based on	EP 994887
		Based on	WO 9901463
ES 2187038	T3	Based on	EP 994887

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-51727P 19970703; US 1998-111925 19980708; US 2001-923023 20010806

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K038-43; C07H000-00; C07H001-00; C07H015-04

SECONDARY: A61K009-00; A61K009-02; A61K009-14; A61K009-20; A61K009-50; A61K009-70; A61K031-7032; A61K031-7105; A61K031-711; A61K038-00; A61K039-00; A61K039-12; A61K039-39; A61K045-00; A61K047-26; C07H003-00; G02B005-22

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 9901463 A UPAB: 19990310

Modified glycosides of formula (I) are new: (Y)nX (I)

Y = a **saccharide** subunit; n = 1-6; each of the n **saccharide** subunits are linked in a linear or branched chain by one or more glycosidic linkages, and X = 5-6C carbon **monosaccharide polyalcohol** in which a hydroxy group of the **polyalcohol** is linked via a glycosidic bond to the anomeric carbon of one of the **saccharide** subunits, and at least a portion of the hydroxy groups of the glycoside is derivatised in the form of an ester, mixed ester, ether or mixed ether. Also claimed are: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a substance (II) capable of being released form the composition; (2) an optically clear device comprising (I); (3) an optically clear coating on a surface comprising plastic or metal, where the coating comprises (I); and (4) preparation of a **vitreous** solid delivery system comprising: (a) forming (I); and (b) processing (I) and (II) to be released form (I) to give a **vitreous glass matrix** having (II) incorporated in it.

USE - (I) may be used to form solid delivery systems useful for the dissolution, encapsulation, storage and delivery of a variety of therapeutic molecules. Solid delivery systems may be used for controlled release of labile molecules, particularly **bioactive** materials such as organic pharmaceutical compounds, enzymes, vaccines and biological control agents such as pesticides and pheromones. The delivery systems may also be used for delivering steroid hormones, peptides, peptide mimetics, **antibiotics**, corticosteroids, bronchodilators, immunomodulators,

immunosuppressants or substances added to laundry detergents. The optically clear nature of the compositions renders them suitable for use as a vehicle for colouring or coating a wide variety of materials such as plastics, metals and glasses. (I) also have excellent solvent properties for the dissolution of a number of poorly water soluble intense dyes.

ADVANTAGE - (I) are low cost, biodegradable, can be synthesised easily, and have good solvent properties for organic and inorganic compounds (e.g. mixed transition metal oxides and metal alkoxides). Significant intensification of colour is obtained with dye solutions containing (I) which allows minimal quantities of expensive photoactive materials to be used. Dye compositions containing (I) remain clear at ambient temperature and humidity due to their extremely slow rates of devitrification. Glasses formed using (I) have melt temperatures suitable for the incorporation of e.g. biologically active compounds without thermal degradation, and have Tgs (**glass** transition temperatures) above ambient temperatures. **Glass** melts of (I) are stable and allow suspension of core particles without alteration of their physical nature (e.g. during coating of micron-sized particles e.g. non-hygroscopic powders containing hygroscopic actives for by-inhalation administration of therapeutic agents).

Dwg.0/0

FILE SEGMENT: CPI
FIELD AVAILABILITY: AB; DCN
MANUAL CODES: CPI: A12-V01; B04-C02; C04-C02; B07-A02B; C07-A02B; B10-E04C; C10-E04C; D05-A01A1; D05-A01A4; D05-C08; D05-H10; D11-A03B; E07-A02; G02-A05

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:23:45 ON 21 JAN 2004

=> fil reg; d stat que l84; fil capl; d que nos l87; fil uspatfull; d que nos l94
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:55:13 ON 21 JAN 2004
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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 JAN 2004 HIGHEST RN 639777-15-4

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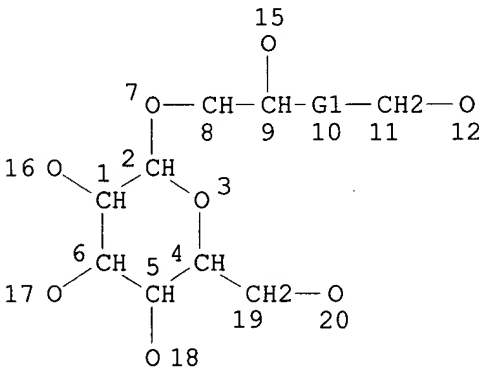
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

L82 STR

structure search



CH—O
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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 20

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:55:13 ON 21 JAN 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 Jan 2004  VOL 140 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Jan 2004  (20040120/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE


L11      384955 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLASS/OBI
L82             STR
L84          2949 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L82
L85          5936 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L84
L86           755 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L85(L)(DEV OR THU OR PAC OR PKT OR DMA
                  OR BAC)/RL
L87            15 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L11 AND L86


FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:55:14 ON 21 JAN 2004
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 20 Jan 2004 (20040120/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Jan 2004 (20040120/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6681398
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2004010831
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 20 Jan 2004 (20040120/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 20 Jan 2004 (20040120/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2003
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2003

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>>>  original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or         <<<
>>>  applications.  USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US         <<<
>>>  publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in     <<<
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>>>  published document but also a list of any subsequent              <<<
>>>  publications.  The publication number, patent kind code, and      <<<
>>>  publication date for all the US publications for an invention     <<<
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>>>  /PK, etc.                                                         <<<

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>>>  classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from      <<<
>>>  the earliest to the latest publication.                           <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.


=> d que nos l91
L82             STR
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L88           172 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L84 AND USPATFULL/LC
L89           738 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L88
L90         28984 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  GLASS/IT
L91            11 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L89 AND L90


=> dup rem l87,l91
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:10:17 ON 21 JAN 2004
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L87
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L91
L96            26 DUP REM L87 L91 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                  ANSWERS '1-15' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                  ANSWERS '16-26' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-26; fil home

L96  ANSWER 1 OF 26  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:491015  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          139:57936
TITLE:                    Solid pharmaceutical for parenteral administration
INVENTOR(S):              Hansen, Henrik Egesborg; Sabra, Mads Christian;
                          Rasmussen, Thomas Buch
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Novo Nordisk A/S, Den.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 2003051328      A1   20030626       WO 2002-DK865    20021217
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
             RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
```

MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

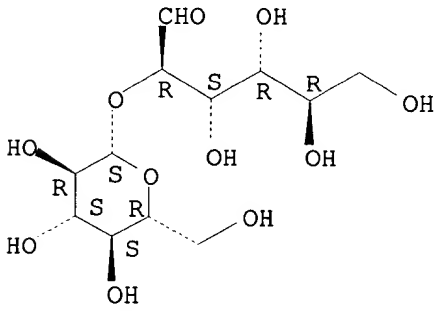
US 2003161881 A1 20030828 US 2002-322143 20021218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 2001-1901 A 20011218
US 2001-342065P P 20011219

AB A solid pharmaceutical compn. for parenteral administration comprises an inner matrix contg. at least 1 therapeutic agent, and a biodegradable, and water-impermeable coating covering part of the surface of the compn., wherein the inner matrix disintegrates upon contact with animal tissue or tissue fluids. The coating is made from a material selected from the group consisting of polyesters such as polyglycolides, polylactides and polylactic polyglycolic acid copolymers, etc. The inner-matrix may comprise a binder, e.g., mannitol, and the active agent may comprise insulin. Dry amorphous Maltidex H16323 (35 g) was mixed with 35 g human insulin. The mixt. was cooled and investigated under a microscope and there was no air entrapment, which also is indicated by the const. torque. The insulin activity before mixing was 99.62% and after mixing 97.52%.

IT **534-46-3**, Sophorose **547-25-1**, Turanose **585-88-6**
, Maltitol
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid pharmaceutical for parenteral administration)

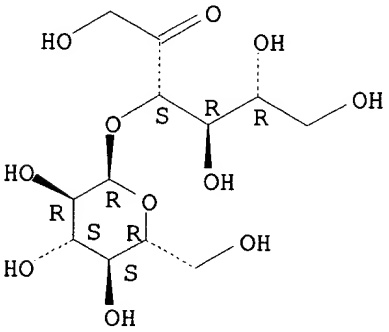
RN 534-46-3 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucose, 2-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



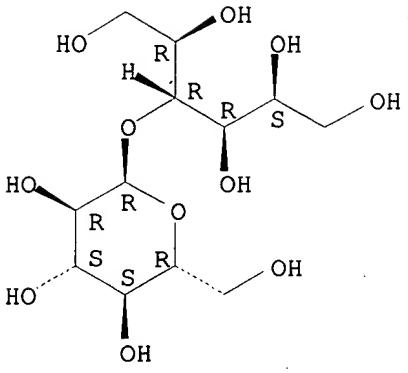
RN 547-25-1 CAPLUS
CN D-Fructose, 3-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-88-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 2 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:335248 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:358394
TITLE: Plasticized hydrophilic glasses for improved stabilization of biological agents
INVENTOR(S): Cicerone, Marcus T.; Tellington, Andrew; Trost, Landon; Sokolov, Alexei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brigham Young University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003035827	A2	20030501	WO 2002-US28320	20020906
WO 2003035827	A3	20031211		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-317881P P 20010907
US 2002-199061 A 20020722

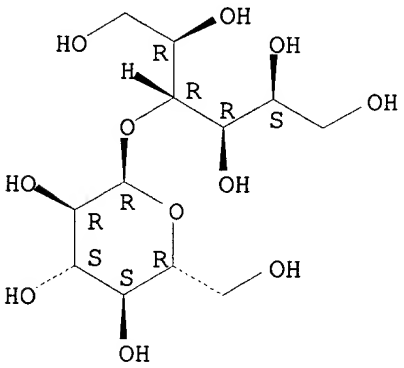
AB The stabilization of biomaterials such as proteins in a nominally dry, hydrophilic glassy matrix is vastly improved by the addn. of an appropriate amt. of a small-mol. plasticizer such as a glycol or DMSO to the formulation, while maintaining a glass transition temp. (Tg) that is above the storage temp. By plasticizing the glasses, their ability to preserve proteins is improved by as much as 100 times over the unplasticized glass at room temp. The plasticizer confers the greatest beneficial effect when it is dynamically coupled into the bulk glass, and this coupling occurs over a fairly narrow range of plasticizer concn. Methods are described in which a small-mol. plasticizer can be incorporated into a glass made of much larger mols. (e.g., a polymeric glass), with desired dynamic coupling, via a mol. that is believed to act

as a dynamic linker. Protein preservation data was obtained from two enzymes, horseradish peroxidase (HRP) and alc. dehydrogenase (ADH). For example, a bioprotective glass made of dextran, inulin, and glycerol was more effective at preserving HRP at room temp. than one made of any one or two of the components without the other(s). It is believed that inulin acts as a dynamic linker in the dextran/inulin/glycerol glass.

IT **585-88-6**, Maltitol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(plasticized hydrophilic glasses for improved stabilization of biol. agents)

RN 585-88-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 3 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:60475 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:312181
TITLE: Investigations on the predictability of the formation of glassy solid solutions of drugs in sugar alcohols
AUTHOR(S): Langer, M.; Holtje, M.; Urbanetz, N. A.; Brandt, B.; Holtje, H.-D.; Lippold, B. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Heinrich-Heine-Universitaet Duesseldorf, Duesseldorf, Germany
SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (2003), 252(1-2), 167-179
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

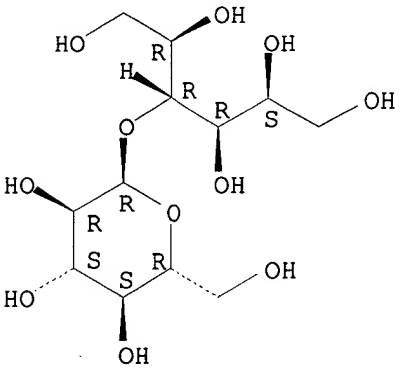
AB A prerequisite for the formation of glassy solid solns. prepd. by the melting method is the miscibility of the resp. drug and the carrier in the molten state. As could be shown exptl., all investigated drug/sugar alc. combinations miscible in the molten state form to some extent glassy solid solns., dependent on their tendency to recrystallize during prepn. Therefore, the present study focuses on the evaluation of factors that govern the miscibility of molten drugs and sugar alcs. as carriers. In this context, soly. parameters are discussed as a means of predicting miscibility in comparison to a new approach, using calcd. interaction parameters derived from mol. dynamics (MD) studies. There is evidence that a Coulomb interaction term CSR, comprising short-range electrostatic interactions and hydrogen bonding energy is essential for the miscibility of drug and carrier in the molten state. To relate CSR to the mol. vol., a non-dimensional parameter Pi is defined. For this parameter, a limiting value for miscibility exists. Contrary, calcd. soly. parameter differences between drug and sugar alc. in the range of 8-15 MPa1/2 are

not suitable for a prediction of miscibility or immiscibility, since the mixts. deviate from regular soln. behavior. In irregular mixts. of drugs and sugar alcs., an excess entropy and the formation of hydrogen bonds between unlike mols. favor miscibility, that cannot be predicted by regular soln. theory.

IT **585-88-6**, Maltisorb **64519-82-0**, Isomalt
81025-04-9, Lactitol monohydrate
RL: PRP (Properties); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(investigations on the predictability of the formation of glassy solid solns. of drugs in sugar alcs.)

RN 585-88-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

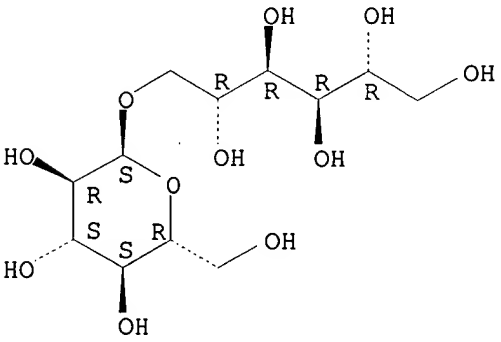


RN 64519-82-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11

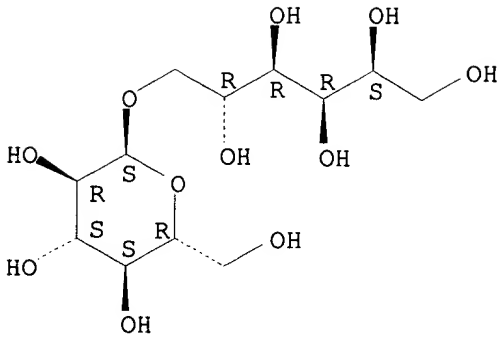
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

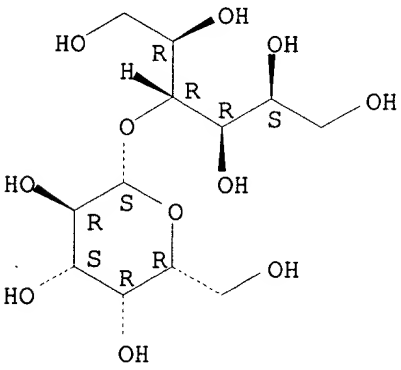
CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 81025-04-9 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● H_2O

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 4 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:657929 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206535
TITLE: Composition and method for controlled release injections
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cambridge Biostability Ltd., UK; Idea, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002066005	A1	20020829	WO 2002-US4269	20020214

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,

LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

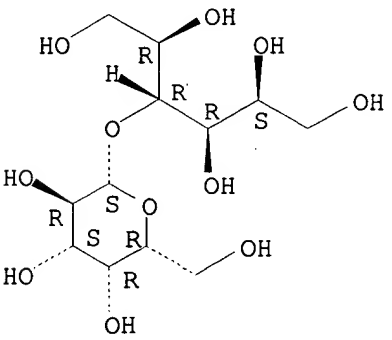
US 2002155129 A1 20021024 US 2001-784153 20010216
US 6623762 B2 20030923
EP 1359899 A1 20031112 EP 2002-720970 20020214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-784153 A 20010216
WO 2002-US4269 W 20020214

AB The present invention is a pharmaceutical compn. and method for controlling the release of a drug or vaccine to a patient where a slow, controlled release of drug or antigen occurs over a considerable period of time after injection. The drug or vaccine is contained in sugar glass microspheres and then placed in an anhyd. liq., preferably perfluorocarbon, so that the vaccine is protected against dissoln. while remaining surrounded by anhyd. liq. This simple non-toxic system, deliverable by current syringe or present or future needle-free systems, is inexpensive and reliable and aids in parenteral drug delivery or mass immunization campaigns by reducing the need for repeated injections. There was a slow controlled-release of model antigen (alk. phosphatase) which had been suspended in perfluorophenanthrene.

IT **585-86-4**, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled release injections contg. perfluorocarbons)

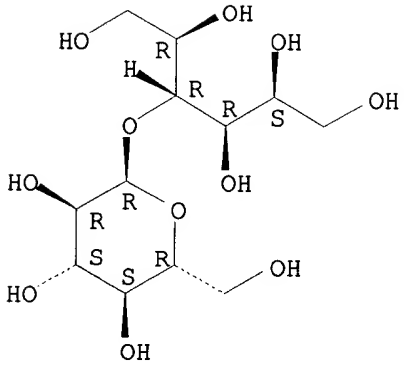
RN 585-86-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-88-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



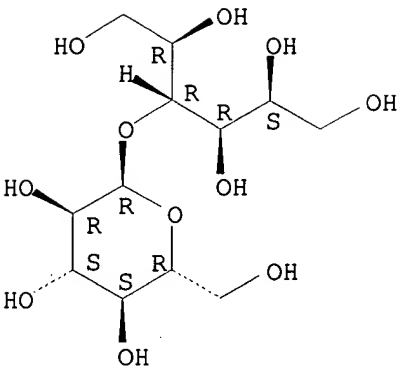
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 5 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:493350 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:243016
TITLE: Contribution of Temperature Modulated DSC to the Study of the Molecular Mobility in **Glass** Forming Pharmaceutical Systems
AUTHOR(S): Carpentier, L.; Bourgeois, L.; Descamps, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Dynamique et Structure des Materiaux Moleculaire, U.P.R.E.S.A. CNRS 8024, Villeneuve d'Ascq, 59655, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry (2002), 68(2), 727-739
CODEN: JTACF7; ISSN: 1418-2874
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The temp. modulated differential scanning calorimetry (MDSC) technique has been used to characterize the low frequency mol. mobility of indomethacin and maltitol just above their resp. calorimetric glass transition temp. Tg. Anal. has been made using the concept of complex sp. heat. Spectroscopic information are thus obtained through the temp. dependence of the isochronal real and imaginary parts C' and C''. This gives access to the fragility index m and the stretched exponent .beta.. The comparison with dielec. spectroscopy has been performed to check the coherence of spectroscopic information. Measurements on maltitol enable to demonstrate the useful complementarity of the technique when the low frequencies dielec. relaxations are occulted by the presence of conductors default.

IT **585-88-6**, Maltitol
RL: PRP (Properties); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mol. mobility of indomethacin and maltitol using temp. modulated DSC)
RN 585-88-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 6 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:149901 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:341986
TITLE: Direct compression properties of melt-extruded isomalt
AUTHOR(S): Ndindayino, F.; Henrist, D.; Kiekens, F.; Van den Mooter, G.; Vervaet, C.; Remon, J. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Technology, Ghent University, Ghent, 9000, Belg.
SOURCE: International Journal of Pharmaceutics (2002), 235(1-2), 149-157
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Isomalt, a sugar alc., was melt-extruded prior to compression in order to improve its tabletting properties. After fusion, cryst. isomalt was transformed into an amorphous form as shown by x-ray diffraction and DSC. The tabletting properties of amorphous isomalt were dramatically improved. Mixts. formulated with paracetamol (50%) and extruded isomalt yielded hard tablets. However, extruded isomalt powder showed agglomeration problems due to recrystn. of the amorphous phase into a stable cryst. form in the presence of atm. moisture. The evolution of the moisture content correlated well with the compressibility data. The tablets made of extruded isomalt powder had a lower friability in comparison to the tablets formulated with non-extruded isomalt powder. Their disintegration was fast and a rapid dissoln. rate was recorded. Extruded isomalt displayed excellent tabletting properties; however, further expts. should be conducted to delay or even prevent recrystn. of amorphous isomalt.

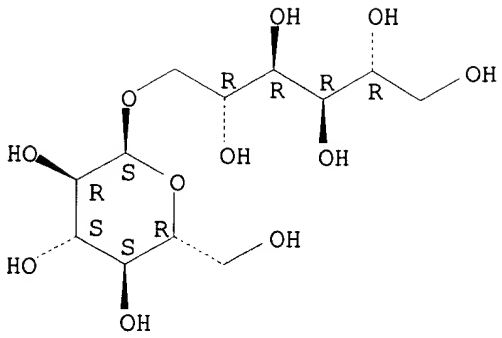
IT **64519-82-0**, Palatinit C
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(direct compression properties of melt-extruded isomalt)

RN 64519-82-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11

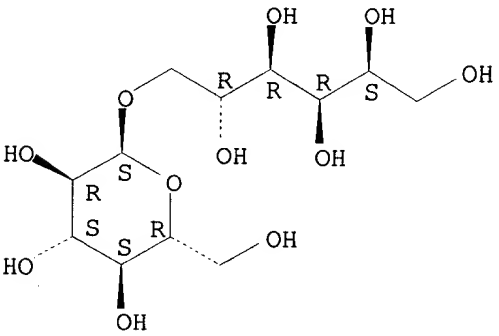
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 7 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:489262 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:82018
TITLE: Particulate vitamin composition comprising an oil of a vitamin
INVENTOR(S): Chiavazza, Veronique; Statiotis, Eraclis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Animal Nutrition S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001047560	A2	20010705	WO 2000-EP13385	20001219
WO 2001047560	A3	20020117		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,

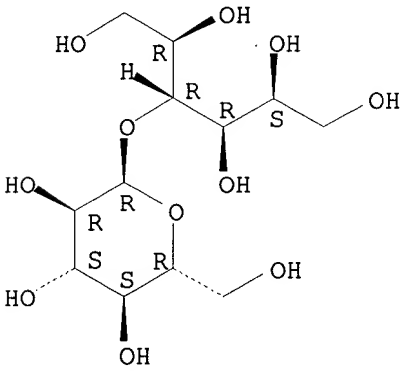
YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1244472 A2 20021002 EP 2000-988814 20001219
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
JP 2003518509 T2 20030610 JP 2001-548148 20001219
US 2003068407 A1 20030410 US 2002-168317 20020620
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1999-125694 A 19991223
WO 2000-EP13385 W 20001219

AB A particulate compn. comprising (a) an oil of a vitamin, an oil contg. one or more vitamin or a deriv., (b) a gelling agent of vegetable origin, having a glass transition point greater than 20 .degree.C, and (c) a protein, except gelatine. A particulate vitamin emulsion contained carrageenan 2.69, calcium carbonate 9.62, casein 1.92, water 80.77, vitamin A 4.04, and Bu hydroxytoluene 0.96%.

IT **585-88-6**, maltitol
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(particulate vitamin compn. comprising oil of vitamin)

RN 585-88-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 8 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:129878 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:183489
TITLE: Composition for stable injectable liquids containing perfluorocarbons
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce Joseph; Garcia De Castro, Arcadio; Maki, James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ronai, Peter M., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6190701	B1	20010220	US 1999-271204	19990317

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-271204 19990317

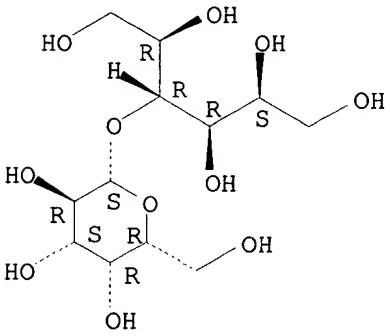
AB A compn. for delivering a stable, bioactive compd. to a subject comprising a first component and a second component, the first component comprises microparticles of sugar glass or a phosphate glass contg. the bioactive

agent. The sugar glass or phosphate glass optionally includes a glass formation facilitator compd. The second component comprises at least one biocompatible liq. perfluorocarbon in which the first component is insol. and dispersed. The liq. perfluorocarbon optionally includes a surfactant. For example, alk. phosphatase was stabilized in a glass based on mannitol 33.3%, calcium phosphate 33.3% and degraded gelatin 33.3 %, spray dried as microspheres and stored at 55.degree. either as the dry powder or as a suspension in perfluorodecalin. The enzyme microspheres suspended in perfluorodecalin show retention of close to 100% of enzyme activity for > 30 days at 55.degree..

IT **585-86-4**, Lactitol **64519-82-0**, Palatinit
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(injectable compns. contg. drugs, enzymes, and vaccines stabilized in sugar or phosphate glasses and liq. perfluorocarbons)

RN 585-86-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

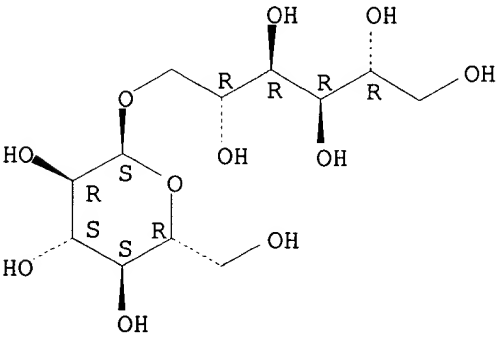


RN 64519-82-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11

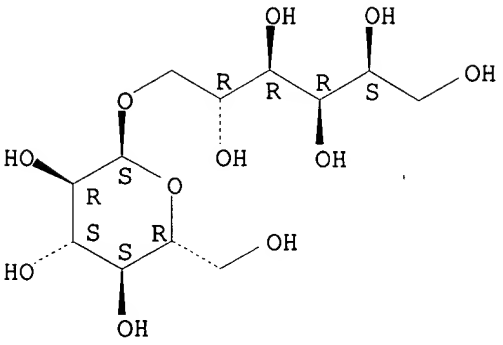
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 9 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:756507 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:325636
TITLE: Dry, moldable drug formulation
INVENTOR(S): Buch-Rasmussen, Thomas; Aasmul, Soren; Poulsen, Jens-Ulrik; Flink, James M.; Hansen, Philip; Juul-Mortensen, Claus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novo Nordisk A/S, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000062759	A1	20001026	WO 2000-DK184	20000413
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1173151	A1	20020123	EP 2000-918719	20000413
EP 1173151	B1	20030709		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002542183	T2	20021210	JP 2000-611896	20000413
AT 244558	E	20030715	AT 2000-918719	20000413

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 1999-514 A 19990416
WO 2000-DK184 W 20000413

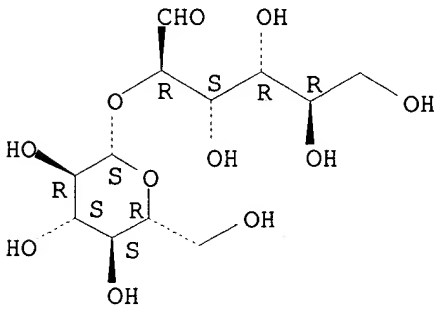
AB The present invention relates to a solid pharmaceutical compn. for parenteral injection comprising a binder and at least one therapeutic agent, said binder constituting at least 0.5 % by wt. of the compn. and said binder comprising at least one binding agent being a carbohydrate, and optionally at least one non-crystn. agent, whereby said binder forms an amorphous matrix, and the amt. of said therapeutic agent consisting of at least one dosage. The pharmaceutical compn. has the strength to be injected directly with the need of using cannulas or the like. The

therapeutic agent may be any pharmaceutical suitable for injection, such as s.c. or i.m. injection. A compn. comprising 100% C*Maltidex H16323 (88% maltitol) was prepd.

IT **534-46-3**, Sophorose **547-25-1**, Turanose **585-88-6**
, Maltitol
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dry, moldable drug formulation)

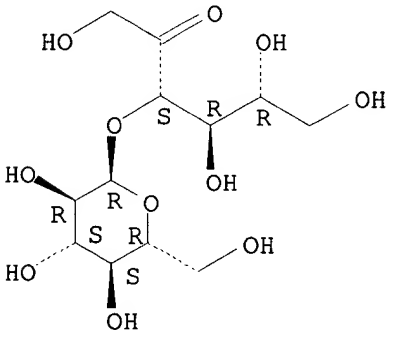
RN 534-46-3 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucose, 2-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



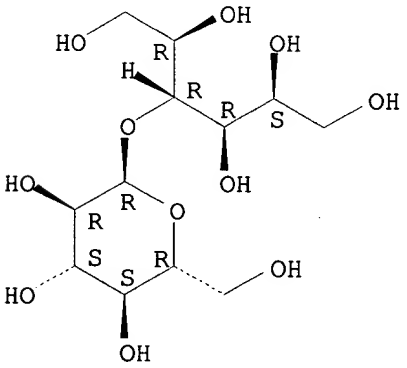
RN 547-25-1 CAPLUS
CN D-Fructose, 3-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-88-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 10 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:613714 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:248244
TITLE: Amorphous glasses for stabilizing sensitive products
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce Joseph; De Castro, Arcadio Garcia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cambridge Biostability Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9947174	A1	19990923	WO 1999-GB820	19990317
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9929451	A1	19991011	AU 1999-29451	19990317
EP 1071465	A1	20010131	EP 1999-910516	19990317
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1998-5699 A 19980318
GB 1998-20689 A 19980923
WO 1999-GB820 W 19990317

AB A method of drying, without damage, a compd. which is subject to deactivation on drying, or a mixt. of such compds., comprises subjecting an aq. system contg. the compd. or mixt. to drying in the presence of .gtoreq.1 chem. inert monosaccharide sugar alc. and .gtoreq.1 additive which is a glass-former or a glass formation facilitator, whereby the compd. solidifies from soln. as an amorphous glass rather than by forming crystals. This method is useful for drying compds. at or above room temp. which are otherwise subject to deactivation on drying. Thus, alk. phosphatase, vacuum-dried or freeze-dried in a glass-forming blend of mannitol 30, inositol 15, galactitol 15, and Byco C (degraded gelatin) 40%, was stable during storage at 37.degree. or 50.degree. for 5 wk.

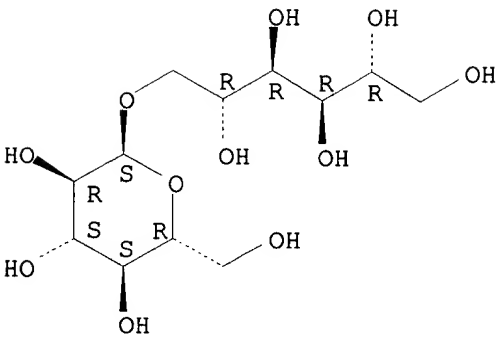
IT **64519-82-0**, Palatinit
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (crystn. inhibitor; amorphous glasses for stabilizing sensitive products)

RN 64519-82-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11

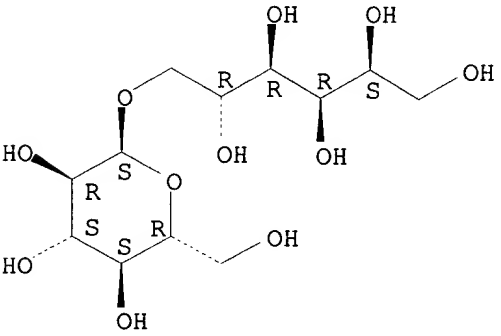
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 11 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:405173 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:43592
TITLE: .beta.(1-3)-Glucan diagnostic assays
INVENTOR(S): Wakshull, Eric M.; Mackin, William M.; Zimmerman, Janet W.; Fisette, Leslie W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alpha-Beta Technology, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9931510	A1	19990624	WO 1998-US24014	19981112

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,

FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6084092	A	20000704	US 1997-990125	19971212
CA 2314342	AA	19990624	CA 1998-2314342	19981112
AU 9913967	A1	19990705	AU 1999-13967	19981112
AU 740158	B2	20011101		
EP 1038180	A1	20000927	EP 1998-957794	19981112
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002508518	T2	20020319	JP 2000-539356	19981112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-990125	A	19971212
US 1997-797696	A2	19970131
WO 1997-US7445	A2	19970501
WO 1998-US24014	W	19981112

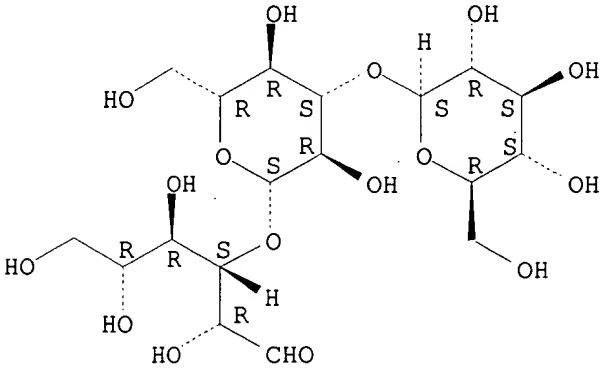
AB Methods of isolating .beta.(1-3)-glucan or .beta.(1-3)-glucan-contg. organisms in a sample, or of detecting the presence of .beta.(1-3)-glucan or .beta.(1-3)-glucan-contg. organisms in a sample, utilizing binding agents for .beta.(1-3)-glucan, such as LacCer, GalCer, globotriaosylceramide and asialoganglioside-GM1, are described. Methods of diagnosing fungal infection, by detecting .beta.(1-3)-glucan or .beta.(1-3)-glucan-contg. organisms, are also described. Antibodies and kits useful in the methods are also disclosed.

IT **3256-04-0**, Laminaritriose **26212-72-6**, Laminaritetraose
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(.beta.(1.fwdarw.3)-glucan diagnostic assays using .beta.(1.fwdarw.3)-glucan binding agent and labeled antibody)

RN 3256-04-0 CAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

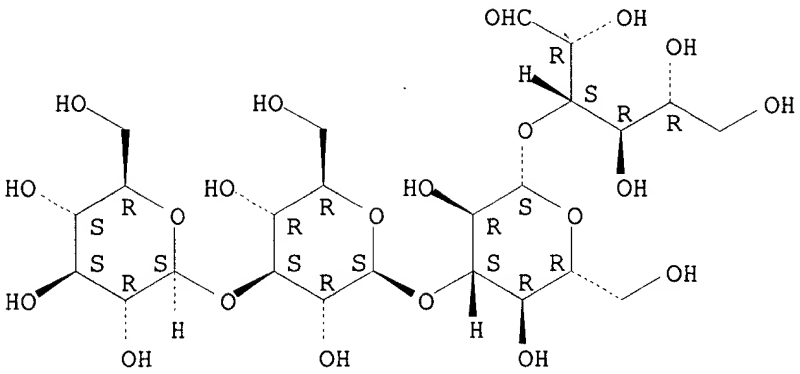
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 26212-72-6 CAPLUS

CN D-Glucose, O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.3)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L96 ANSWER 12 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:48730 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:129975
TITLE: Modified glycosides and compositions comprised thereof for medical and other uses
INVENTOR(S): Colaco, Camilo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quadrant Holdings Cambridge Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9901463	A2	19990114	WO 1998-GB1962	19980703
WO 9901463	A3	19990325		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 994887	A2	20000426	EP 1998-932361	19980703
EP 994887	B1	20021127		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002510316	T2	20020402	JP 1999-506677	19980703
AT 228528	E	20021215	AT 1998-932361	19980703
ES 2187038	T3	20030516	ES 1998-932361	19980703
US 2002009464	A1	20020124	US 2001-923023	20010806

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1997-51727P P 19970703
WO 1998-GB1962 W 19980703
US 1998-111925 A1 19980708

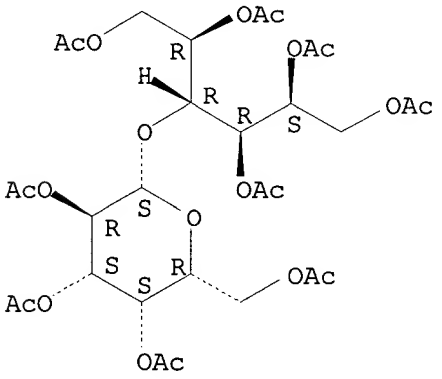
AB Modified glycosides YnX (Y = saccharide subunit; X = C5-6 sugar alc.; n = 1-6; part or all of the OH groups in X and Y are derivatized as esters or ethers) are provided which can be used to form a variety of materials including biodegradable solid delivery systems and optically clear colored devices or coatings. The solid delivery systems can be used for delivery and release of a variety of substances including lipids, proteins, peptides, peptidomimetics, hormones, saccharides, nucleic acids, and

nucleoproteins, as well as viruses, bacteria, antigens, and haptens coupled to carriers; they can be in the form of tablets for oral administration, or in the form of powders, microspheres or implants for i.v., intradermal, transdermal, pulmonary, or other route of administration. The modified glycosides may be processed to form a vitreous glass matrix having a substance, such as a therapeutic agent, or an optically active dye incorporated therein. The vitreous glass matrix may be provided in a solid dosage form which is capable of releasing a therapeutic substance in situ at various controlled rates. Alternatively, a melt or soln. contg. modified glycosides and a dye can be used to produce optically clear colored coatings, plastic articles, and synthetic fibers. Thus, nonaacetylated derivs. of lactitol, palatinit, .alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)-sorbitol, and .alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.6)-mannitol with a range of m.p. values and glass transition temps. were produced by reaction of the polyols with Ac2O. Glasses produced by quenching melts of the acetylated polyols were good solvents for poorly water-sol. solutes such as Disperse Red 1; the solutes had little effect on the glass transition temp. and did not cause devitrification. Lactitol nonaacetate glasses contg. cyclosporin A and diltiazem-HCl showed different profiles of controlled release on immersion in saline soln.; the release rates were altered by addn. of Tween 20 to the soln.

IT **37091-07-9P**, Lactitol nonaacetate **41897-24-9P**, Maltitol nonaacetate **41897-25-0P 219827-68-6P 219827-69-7P**
RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; SPN (Synthetic preparation); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

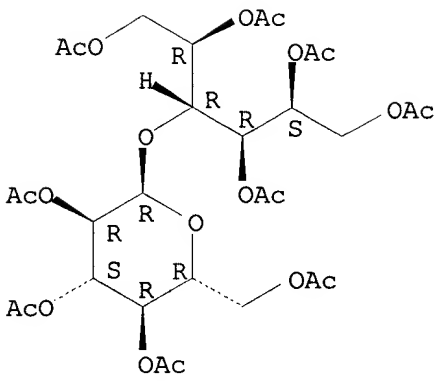
RN 37091-07-9 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



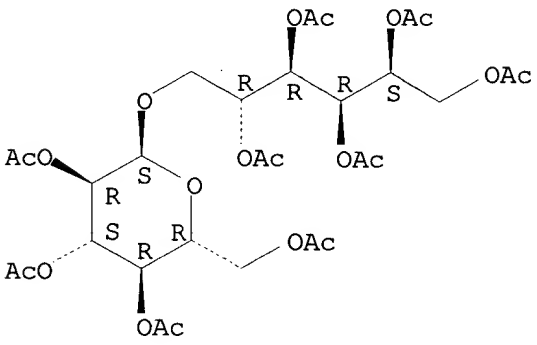
RN 41897-24-9 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



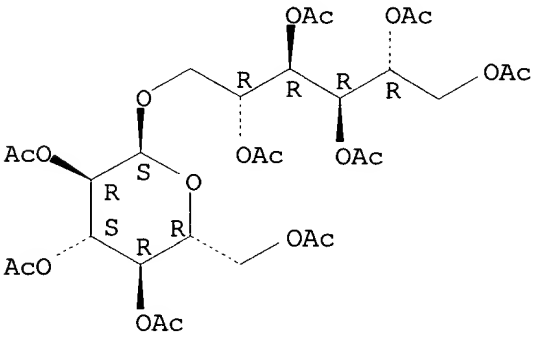
RN 41897-25-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 219827-68-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Mannitol, 1-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

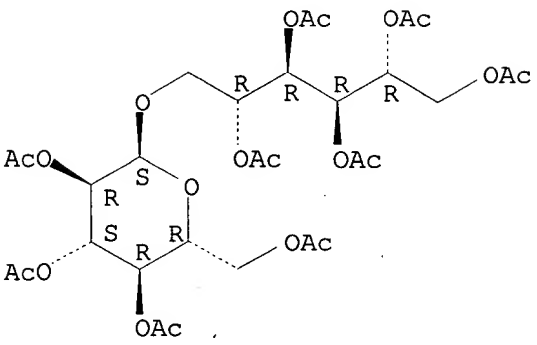


RN 219827-69-7 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate, mixt. with 1-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)[D-mannitol] pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 219827-68-6
CMF C30 H42 O20

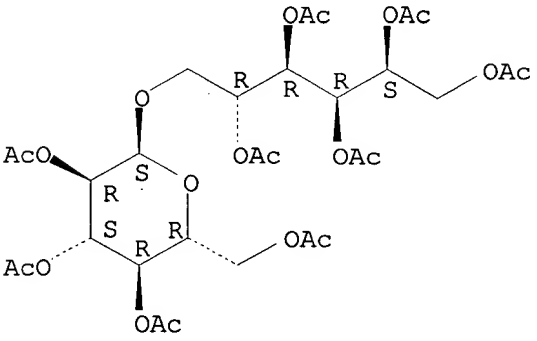
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 41897-25-0
CMF C30 H42 O20

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 13 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:635637 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:265476
TITLE: Stable particle in liquid formulations comprising sugar **glass**
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce Joseph; Sen, Shevanti Devika
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastbridge Ltd., UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9841188	A2	19980924	WO 1998-GB817	19980318
WO 9841188	A3	19981210		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,

KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9865101	A1	19981012	AU 1998-65101	19980318
AU 722627	B2	20000810		
EP 1007000	A2	20000614	EP 1998-910875	19980318
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9808920	A	20000801	BR 1998-8920	19980318
NZ 337666	A	20010427	NZ 1998-337666	19980318
JP 2002504090	T2	20020205	JP 1998-540262	19980318
NO 9904508	A	19991117	NO 1999-4508	19990917
US 6669963	B1	20031230	US 1999-380485	19991104

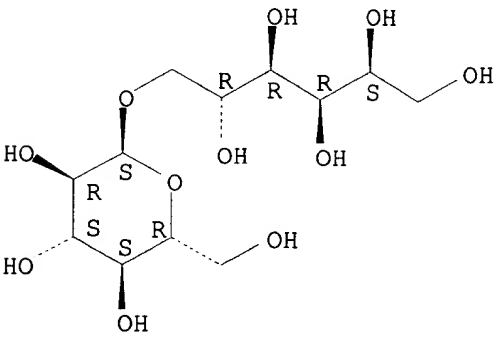
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1997-5588 A 19970318
WO 1998-GB817 W 19980318

AB A stable particle in liq. formulation comprising a discontinuous phase of microparticles is suspended in a continuous phase which is a non-aq. liq., preferably biocompatible in which the microparticles are insol. The microparticles comprise finely powd. sugar glass selected from the group consisting of trehalose, palatinit, glucopyranosyl sorbitol, glucopyranosyl mannitol, lactitol and monosaccharide alcs. such as mannitol and inositol, holding at least one biomol. product, the biomol. product in the sugar glass either being in stable solid soln. or being itself in suspension in the sugar glass. A monodisperse single-particle suspension of microparticles can be produced in the non-aq. continuous liq. phase by inclusion in the continuous phase of at least one surfactant having a low or very low HLB. A soln. contg. trehalose 0.6, sodium sulfate 0.35 M, bovine serum albumin 0.75, zinc chloride 1, magnesium chloride 1 mM, and alk. phosphatase 40 units/mL was spray dried. When the powder was stored at 37.degree., there was no loss of enzyme activity over 84 days of storage.

IT **534-73-6 585-86-4**, Lactitol **20942-99-8**
64519-82-0, Palatinit
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stable particle in liq. formulations comprising sugar **glass**)

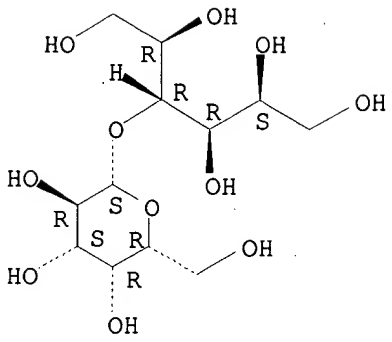
RN 534-73-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



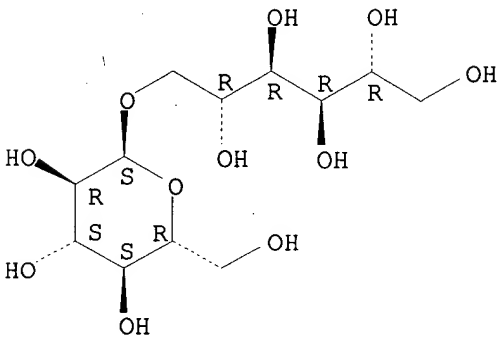
RN 585-86-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 20942-99-8 CAPLUS
CN D-Mannitol, 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

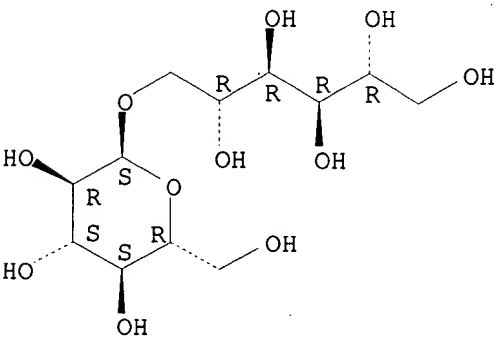


RN 64519-82-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.

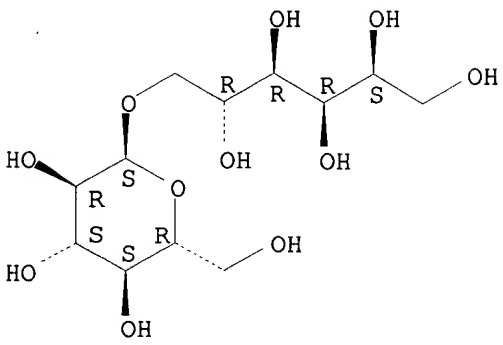


CM 2

CRN 534-73-6

CMF C12 H24 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 14 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:132798 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:148555
TITLE: Methods for stably incorporating substances within dry, foamed **glass** matrixes and compositions obtained thereby
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce Joseph; Gribbon, Enda Martin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quadrant Holdings Cambridge Limited, UK; Roser, Bruce Joseph; Gribbon, Enda Martin
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9640077	A2	19961219	WO 1996-GB1367	19960607
WO 9640077	A3	19970123		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA				
CA 2223438	AA	19961219	CA 1996-2223438	19960607
AU 9660098	A1	19961230	AU 1996-60098	19960607
AU 713599	B2	19991209		
EP 831790	A2	19980401	EP 1996-917569	19960607
EP 831790	B1	20030507		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
CN 1193908	A	19980923	CN 1996-194617	19960607
BR 9609188	A	19990511	BR 1996-9188	19960607
JP 11506467	T2	19990608	JP 1997-500235	19960607
IL 122482	A1	19991028	IL 1996-122482	19960607
AP 852	A	20000616	AP 1997-1151	19960607
W: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG				
PL 184823	B1	20021231	PL 1996-323902	19960607
AT 239451	E	20030515	AT 1996-917569	19960607
PT 831790	T	20030731	PT 1996-96917569	19960607
NO 9705773	A	19980203	NO 1997-5773	19971208

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1995-486043 A 19950607

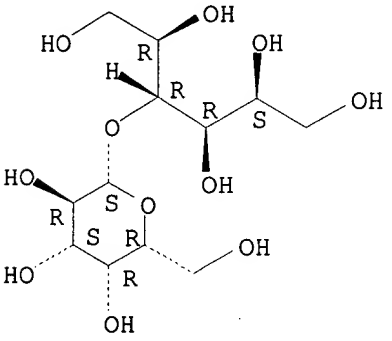
WO 1996-GB1367 W 19960607

AB The invention provides methods for producing foamed glass matrixes and compns. The compns. are suitable for stable storage of a wide variety of substances, particularly biol. substances and pharmaceuticals. The effect of additives, e.g., Na metabisulfite, on foamed glass matrixes formation were detd. Rapid dissoln. of the foamed glass matrixes was obsd. on reconstitution.

IT **585-86-4**, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol **64519-82-0**
, Palatinit
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(storage stability of pharmaceuticals in foamed **glass** matrixes)

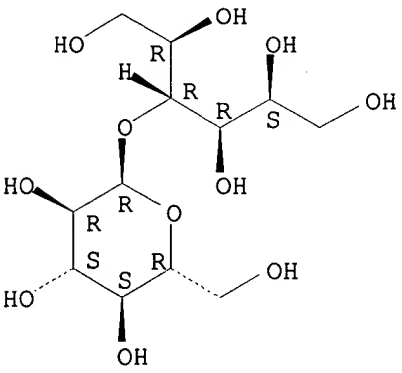
RN 585-86-4 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-88-6 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

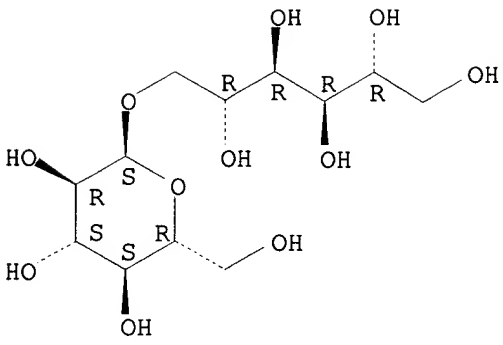


RN 64519-82-0 CAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11

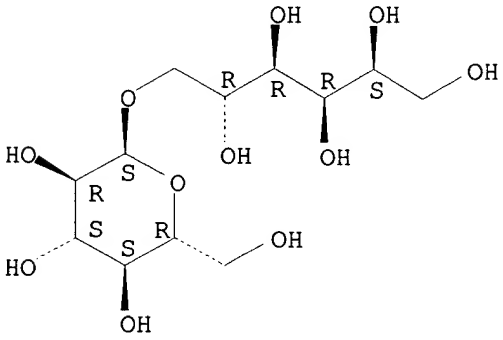
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 15 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:101558 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:101463
TITLE: Cell culture material modified with carbohydrate
INVENTOR(S): Yura, Hirofumi; Goto, Mitsuaki; Kobayashi, Kazukyo; Akaike, Toshihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanagawa Kagaku Gijutsu Akadem, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

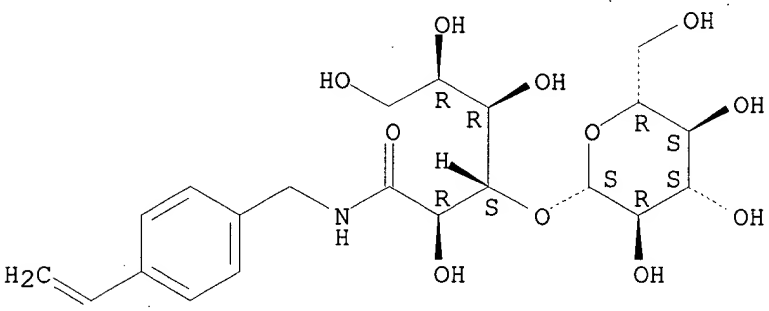
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08317786	A2	19961203	JP 1996-87195	19960315
JP 3177610	B2	20010618		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-86527 A 19950317

AB The surface of cell culture container, flask, plate, film, etc. is modified with carbohydrate polymer to regulate the morphol. change, proliferation, etc. of cultured cells. The cell culture device is based on e.g. polystyrene and is modified with carbohydrate selected from poly-[N-p-vinylbenzyl-[O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.4)-D-glucosamide]], poly-[N-p-vinylbenzyl-[O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl-

(1.fwdarw.4)-D-gluconamide]],.
IT **185826-24-8**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); **DEV (Device component use)** ; MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cell culture material modified with carbohydrate)
RN 185826-24-8 CAPLUS
CN D-Gluconamide, N-[(4-ethenylphenyl)methyl]-3-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 16 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:231683 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Solid dose micro implant		
INVENTOR(S):	Hansen, Henrik Egesborg, Hellerup, DENMARK Buch-Rasmussen, Thomas, Gentofte, DENMARK Sabra, Mads Christian, Kobenhavn, DENMARK		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003161881	A1	20030828
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-322143	A1	20021218 (10)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DK 2001-1901		20011218
	US 2001-342065P		20011219 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Reza Green, Esq., Novo Nordisk Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 100 College Road West, Princeton, NJ, 08540		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	95		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1427		

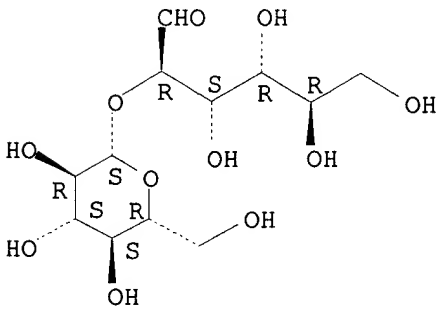
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A solid pharmaceutical composition for parenteral administration having an inner matrix containing at least one therapeutic agent, and a biodegradable, and water-impermeable coating covering part of the surface of said composition. The inner matrix disintegrates upon contact with animal tissue or tissue fluids. By providing a disintegratable and/or soluble inner matrix comprising the drug with a water-impermeable coating covering part of the surface of said composition, the rate of release of the drug can be controlled. The specific rate of release can be controlled by carefully designing the part of the surface which is not covered.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **534-46-3**, Sophorose **547-25-1**, Turanose **585-88-6**

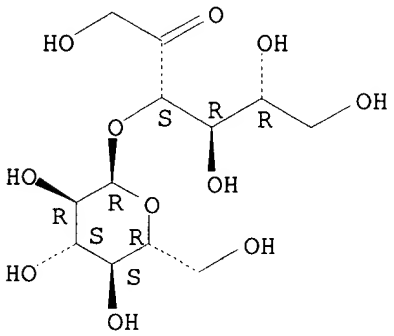
, Maltitol
(solid pharmaceutical for parenteral administration)
RN 534-46-3 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucose, 2-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



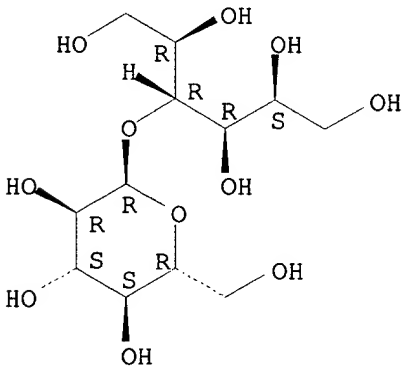
RN 547-25-1 USPATFULL
CN D-Fructose, 3-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-88-6 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 17 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:99302 USPATFULL
TITLE: Particulate vitamin composition

INVENTOR(S): Chiavazza, Veronique, Caluire, FRANCE
Statiotis, Eraclis, Villette d'Anthon, FRANCE

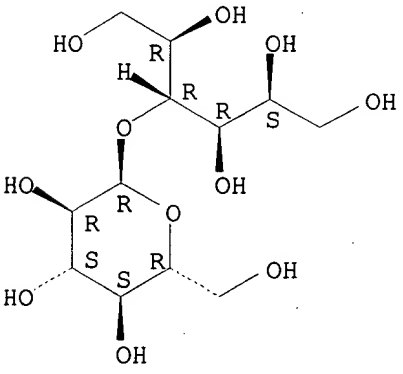
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003068407	A1	20030410	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-168317	A1	20020620	(10)
	WO 2000-EP13385		20001219	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 1999-125694	19991223

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT &, DUNNER LLP, 1300 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 610
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A particulate composition comprising (a) an oil of a vitamin, an oil containing one or more vitamin or a derivative, (b) a gelling agent of vegetable origin, having a glass transition point greater than 20.degree. C., and (c) a protein, except gelatine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **585-88-6**, maltitol
(particulate vitamin compn. comprising oil of vitamin)
RN 585-88-6 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 18 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:337150 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stable particle in liquid formulations
INVENTOR(S): Kampinga, Jaap, Groningen, NETHERLANDS
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Elan Drug Delivery Limited, Nottingham, UNITED KINGDOM (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6669963	B1	20031230	
	WO 9841188		19980924	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-380485		19991104	(9)
	WO 1998-GB817		19980318	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1997-5588	19970318
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Low, Christopher S. F.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lukton, David	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Morrison & Foerster LLP	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	728	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A stable particle in liquid formulation comprising a discontinuous phase of microparticles is suspended in a continuous phase which is a non-aqueous liquid, preferably biocompatible in which the microparticles are insoluble. The microparticles comprise finely powdered sugar glass, such as trehalose, palatnit, glucopyranosyl sorbitol, glucopyranosyl mannitol, lactitol and monosaccharide alcohols, such as mannitol and inositol, holding at least one biomolecular product, the biomolecular product in the sugar glass either being in stable solid solution or being itself in suspension in the sugar glass.

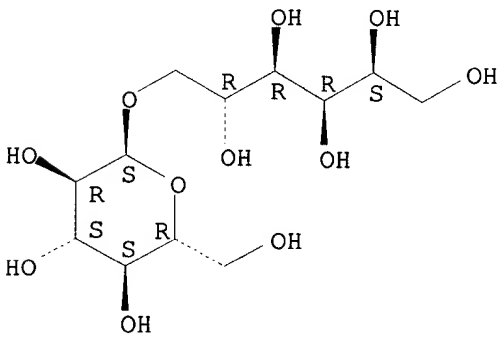
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT **534-73-6 585-86-4**, Lactitol **20942-99-8**
64519-82-0, Palatinit
(stable particle in liq. formulations comprising sugar **glass**)

RN 534-73-6 USPATFULL

CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

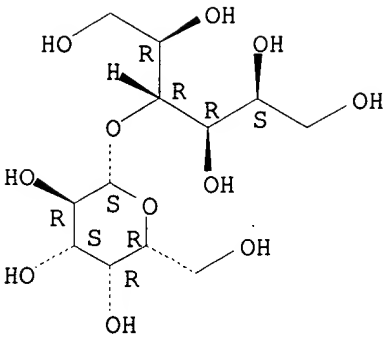
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-86-4 USPATFULL

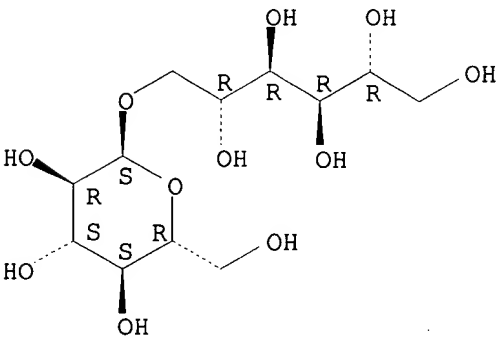
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 20942-99-8 USPATFULL
CN D-Mannitol, 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

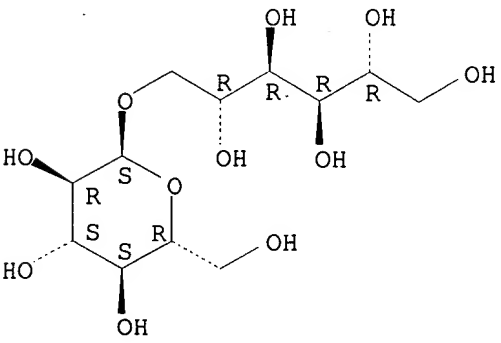


RN 64519-82-0 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES 5:A-D-GLUCO,D-MANNO

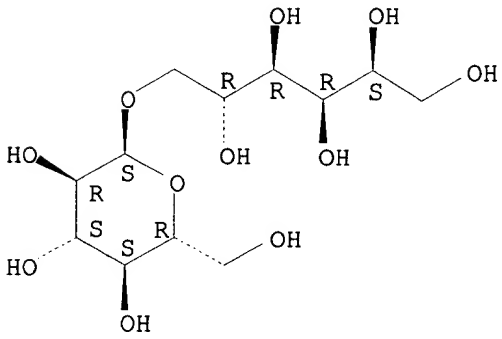
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES *

Absolute stereochemistry.



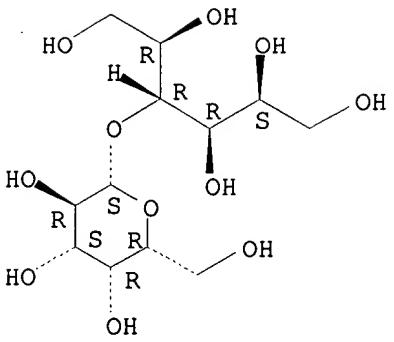
L96 ANSWER 19 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:279698 USPATFULL
TITLE: Composition and method for controlled release injections
INVENTOR(S): Roser, Bruce Joseph, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002155129	A1	20021024
	US 6623762	B2	20030923
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-784153	A1	20010216 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JACOBSON HOLMAN PLLC, 400 SEVENTH STREET N.W., SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC, 20004
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 456
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is a pharmaceutical composition and method For controlling the release of a drug or vaccine to a patient where a slow, controlled release of drug or antigen occurs over a considerable period of time after injection. The drug or vaccine is contained in sugar glass microspheres and then placed in an anhydrous liquid, preferably perfluorocarbon, so that the vaccine is protected against dissolution while remaining surrounded by anhydrous liquid. This simple non-toxic system, deliverable by current syringe or present or future needle-free systems, is inexpensive and reliable and aids in parenteral drug delivery or mass immunization campaigns by reducing the need for repeated injections.

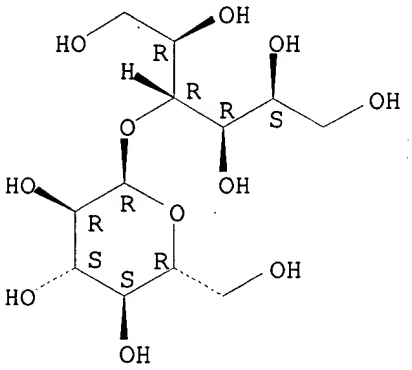
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **585-86-4**, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol
(controlled release injections contg. perfluorocarbons)
RN 585-86-4 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-88-6 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 20 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:16588 USPATFULL
TITLE: Modified glycosides, compositions comprised thereof and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Colaco, Camilo, Cambridgeshire, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002009464	A1	20020124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-923023	A1	20010806 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-111925, filed on 8 Jul 1998, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1998-GB1962, filed on 3 Jul 1998, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-51727P	19970703 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SALIWANCHIK LLOYD & SALIWANCHIK, A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION, 2421 N.W. 41ST STREET, SUITE A-1, GAINESVILLE, FL, 326066669
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1080
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Modified glycosides are provided which can be used to form a variety of

materials including solid delivery systems, and optically clear colored devices or coatings. The solid delivery systems can be used for delivery and release of a variety of substances can be in the form of tablets for oral administration, or in the form of powders, microspheres or implants for intravenous, intradermal, transdermal, pulmonary or other route of administration. The modified glycosides may be processed to form a vitreous glass matrix having a substance, such as a therapeutic agent, or an optically active dye incorporated therein. In one embodiment, the vitreous glass matrix is provided in a solid dose form which is capable of releasing a therapeutic substance in situ at various controlled rates.

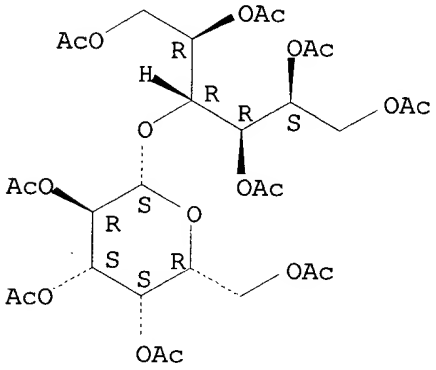
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT **37091-07-9P**, Lactitol nonaacetate **41897-24-9P**, Maltitol nonaacetate **41897-25-0P 219827-68-6P 219827-69-7P**
(modified glycosides and compns. comprised thereof for medical and other uses)

RN 37091-07-9 USPATFULL

CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

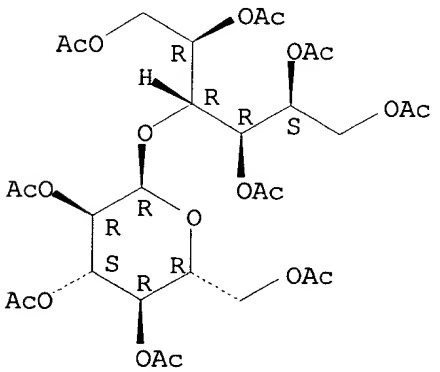
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 41897-24-9 USPATFULL

CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

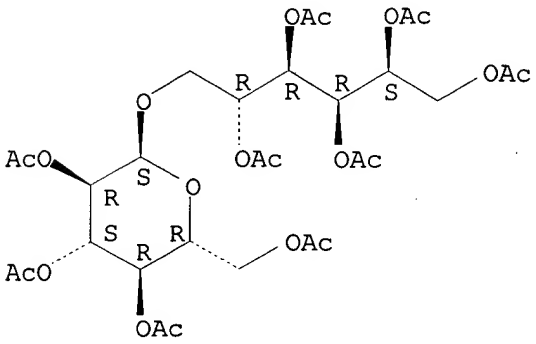
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 41897-25-0 USPATFULL

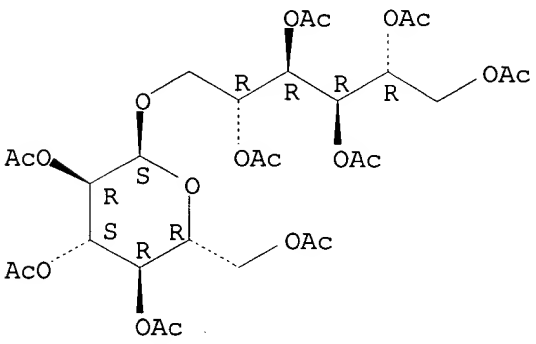
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 219827-68-6 USPATFULL
CN D-Mannitol, 1-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

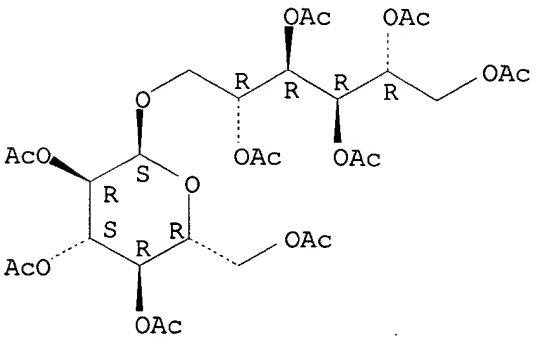


RN 219827-69-7 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)-, pentaacetate, mixt. with 1-O-(2,3,4,6-tetra-O-acetyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl)[D-mannitol] pentaacetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 219827-68-6
CMF C30 H42 O20

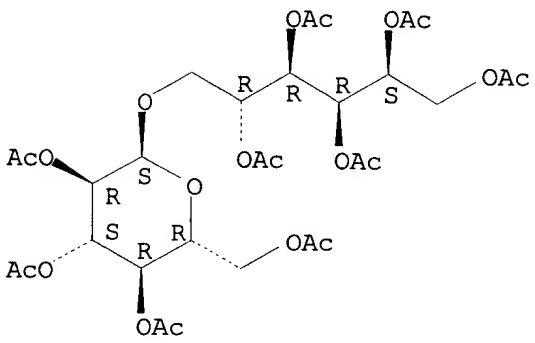
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 41897-25-0
CMF C30 H42 O20

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 21 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:261057 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Storage of materials		
INVENTOR(S):	Franks, Felix, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM Hatley, Ross H. M., Hardwick, UNITED KINGDOM		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Inhale Therapeutics Systems, Inc., San Carlos, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 37872	E1	20021008
	US 5098893		19920324 (Original)
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-270791		19990317 (9)
	US 1990-479939		19900212 (Original)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1989-3593		19890216
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Reissue		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Russel, Jeffrey E.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cagen, Felissa H., Neifeld, Richard A., Evans, Susan T.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	94		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	18		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2518		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A material or mixture of materials which is not itself storage stable is rendered storage stable by incorporation into a water-soluble or swellable glassy or rubbery composition which can then be stored at ambient temperature. Recovery is by adding aqueous solution to the composition.

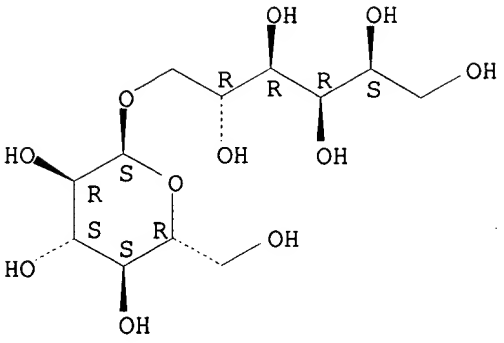
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT **534-73-6 64519-82-0**, Palatinit
(as carrier substance for stable storage of lactate dehydrogenase)

RN 534-73-6 USPATFULL

CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

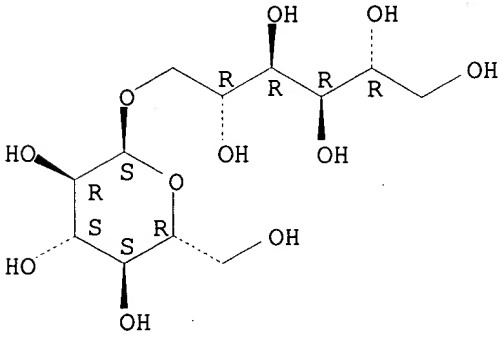


RN 64519-82-0 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES 5:A-D-GLUCO,D-MANNO

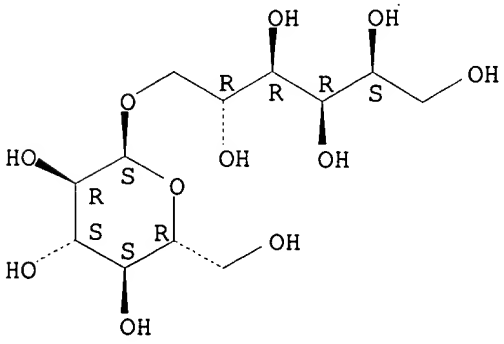
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES *

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 22 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:199779 USPATFULL
TITLE: Solid delivery systems for aroma ingredients
INVENTOR(S): Mutka, Jerry Richard, Corona, CA, United States
McIver, Robert Clark, Tabernacle, NJ, United States
Palmer, Christine Ann, Whittier, CA, United States
Benczedi, Daniel, Carouge, Switzerland
Bouquerand, Pierre-Etienne, Pers-Jussy, France
Firmenich, Antoine, Geneva, Switzerland

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001038879	A1	20011108
	US 6607778	B2	20030819
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-847906	A1	20010503 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1999-IB1777, filed on 3 Nov 1999, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-185536, filed on 4 Nov 1998, ABANDONED

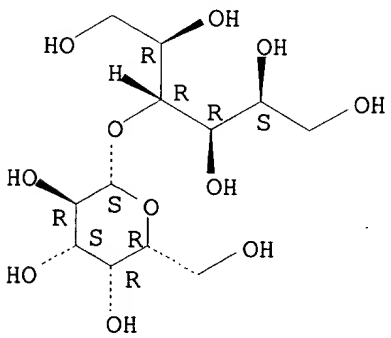
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IN 1998-330998	19981109

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALIREZA KARIMI ZIARANI, 36 RODDA BOULEVARD, SCARBOROUGH, ON, M1E 2Z6
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1061
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to novel solid systems for the delivery of aroma chemicals and flavoring ingredients, including an extrusion formed matrix containing an effective amount of certain specific hydrophilic aroma materials. These systems are useful for flavoring consumer products. An extrusion of solid Furaneol.RTM. compound and derivatives that have a content of up to 40% by weight of Furaneol.RTM. compound are disclosed.

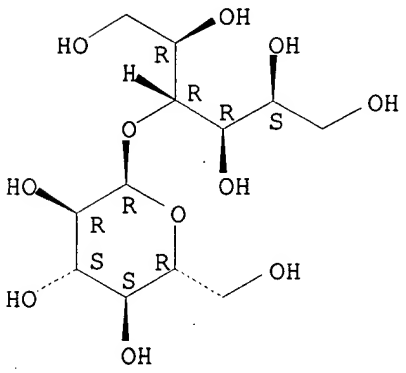
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **585-86-4**, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol
64519-82-0, Isomalt
(solid delivery systems for aroma ingredients)
RN 585-86-4 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-88-6 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

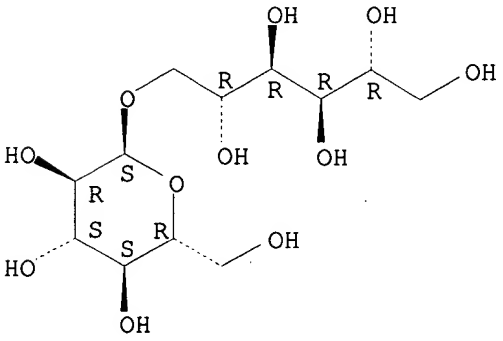


RN 64519-82-0 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES 5:A-D-GLUCO,D-MANNO

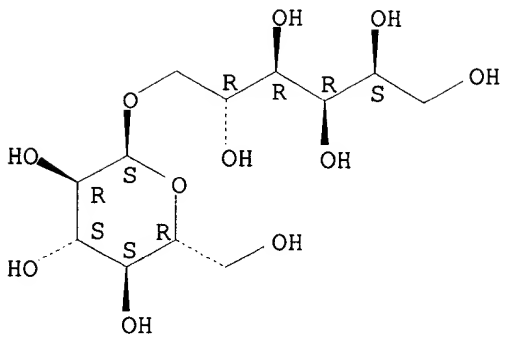
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES *

Absolute stereochemistry.



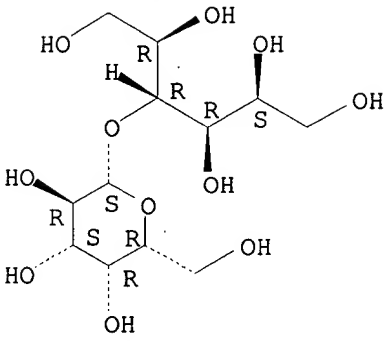
L96 ANSWER 23 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:78717 USPATFULL
TITLE: Food products containing seamless capsules and methods of making the same
INVENTOR(S): Kiefer, Jesse John, Belvidere, NJ, United States
Glenn, Blake Henderson, Madison, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6238690	B1	20010529
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-828448		19970328 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-686649, filed on 24 Jul 1996 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-412672, filed on 29 Mar 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5595757, issued on 21 Jan 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bennett, Rachel M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Vag, Linda A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 695
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Consumable products including seamless capsules having an outer shell made of a carbohydrate material in a glassy state and an inner core.

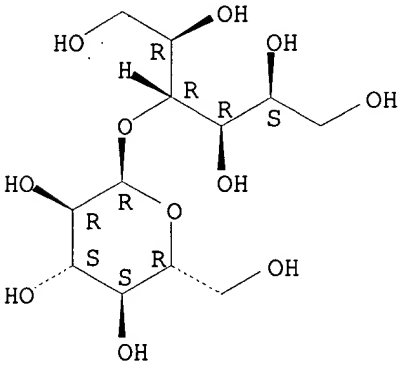
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **585-86-4**, Lactitol **585-88-6**, Maltitol
64519-82-0, Isomalt
(methods of making food products contg. seamless capsules)
RN 585-86-4 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.beta.-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 585-88-6 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

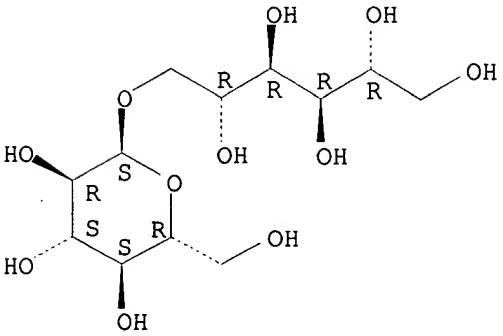


RN 64519-82-0 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES 5:A-D-GLUCO,D-MANNO

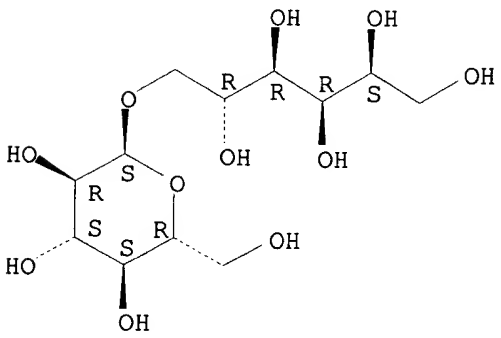
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES *

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 24 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:9031 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Printing inks
INVENTOR(S):	Croker, John, Broxbourne, England Kelly, Paula Michelle, London, England Burr, Raymond David, Surrey, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Domino Printing Sciences Plc, England (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5711791		19980127	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-628124		19960404	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1995-7881	19950418

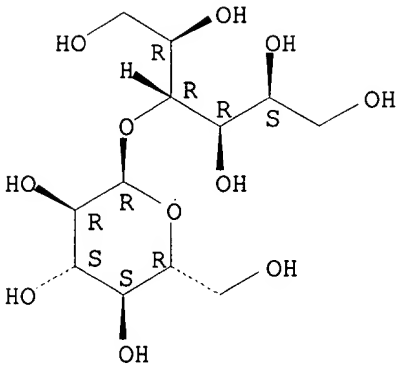
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Klemanski, Helene
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Laff, Whitesel, Conte & Saret, Ltd.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	831

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Ink jet inks are disclosed comprising a liquid vehicle which is preferably a blend of ethanol and water in a weight ratio of 23/70 (equivalent to 30/70 by volume) to 71/10 (equivalent to 90/10 by volume), a binder, which comprises a sugar or a sugar alcohol or a mixture thereof, preferably a mixture of sorbitol and maltitol, which is soluble in the liquid vehicle, a colorant which is soluble in the liquid vehicle and a surfactant comprising 90% or more of phosphatidylcholine or lysophosphatidylcholine, which is soluble in the liquid vehicle.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **585-88-6**, Maltitol
(binder; aq. inks contg. sugar (alc.) binders and (lyso)phosphatidylcholine surfactants for food and other substrates)
RN 585-88-6 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 25 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	95:27215 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Method of preparing Limulus amoebocyte lysate		
INVENTOR(S):	Tanaka, Shigenori, Tokyo, Japan Aketagawa, Jun, Tokyo, Japan Shibata, Yuko, Tokyo, Japan		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Seikagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Seikagaku Corporation), Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5401647		19950328
	WO 9206381		19920416
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-859411		19920527 (7)
	WO 1991-JP1308		19910927
			19920527 PCT 371 date
			19920527 PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1990-255201		19900927
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Warden, Robert J.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Crawford, L. M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	5		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1144		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a method of preparing limulus amoebocyte lysate substantially free from factor G which comprises bringing limulus amoebocyte lysate into contact with an insoluble carrier on which a (1.fwdarw.3)-.beta.-D-glucoside structural portion represented by the following formula [I] produced by depolymerizing and/or fractionating a carbohydrate chain is immobilized: ##STR1## wherein n represents an integer of 2 to 370.

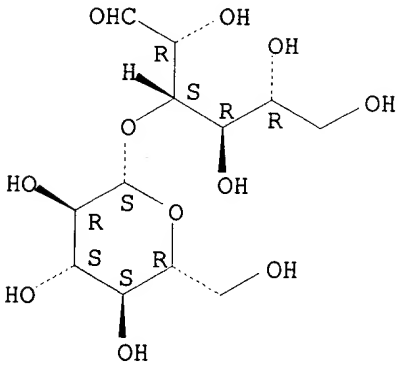
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT **34980-39-7D**, Laminaribiose, conjugates with Toyopearl
(as stationary phase, for G factor removal from Limulus amebocyte lysate for endotoxin-specific assay)

RN 34980-39-7 USPATFULL

CN D-Glucose, 3-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl- (6CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L96 ANSWER 26 OF 26 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	92:23177 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Storage of materials		
INVENTOR(S):	Franks, Felix, Cambridge, England Hatley, Ross H. M., Hardwick, England		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Pafra Limited, Basildon, England (non-U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5098893		19920324
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-479939		19900212 (7)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1989-3593		19890216
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Griffin, Ronald W.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Abelman, Frayne & Schwab		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	747		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A material or mixture of materials which is not itself storage stable is rendered storage stable by incorporation into a water-soluble or swellable glassy or rubbery composition which can then be stored at ambient temperature. Recovery is by adding aqueous solution to the composition.

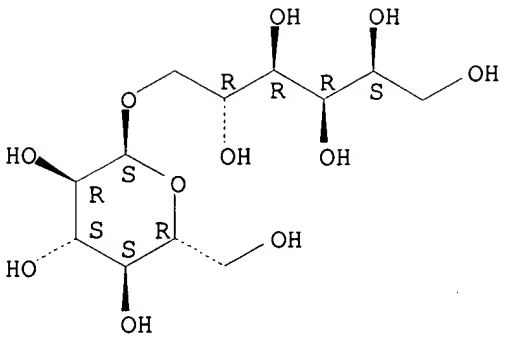
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT **534-73-6 64519-82-0**, Palatinit
(as carrier substance for stable storage of lactate dehydrogenase)

RN 534-73-6 USPATFULL

CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

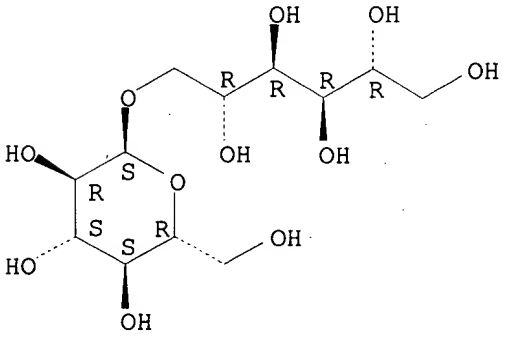


RN 64519-82-0 USPATFULL
CN D-Glucitol, 6-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-, mixt. with 1-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-D-mannitol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 20942-99-8
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES 5:A-D-GLUCO,D-MANNO

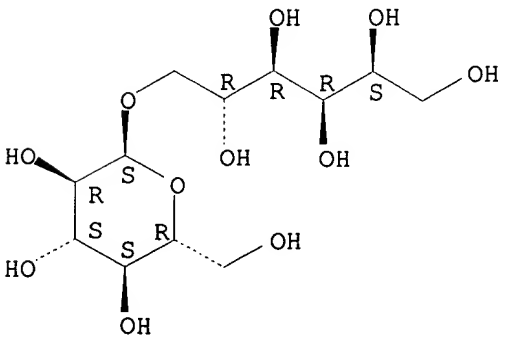
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 534-73-6
CMF C12 H24 O11
CDES *

Absolute stereochemistry.



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